

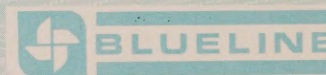
RUNNING RECORD

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

VOLUME 14

CHAIRMAN

23881



BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

- Volume 14 -

folio

subject

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3. Correspondence
 - a. Letter of Chairman to Mlle Lemieux, Quebec Premier's Office, dated October 15, 1973
 - b. Letter of Chairman to Mr. Bourassa
4. Report of Mrs. Carrothers on meeting with Alberta Government in Edmonton, October 9
5. Report by Mr. Monnin/Mrs. Carrothers on visit to Zenon Park/Arborfield, October 5 and 6
6. Report on meeting with Ontario Government September 17, 1973
7. Report on meeting with M. Joseph P. Guay, MP for St. Boniface, November 6, 1973
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9. Preliminary draft of Foreword by Chairman
10. Minutes of Fourteenth General Meeting, November 9, 10, 1973





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BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

PROPOSED AGENDA

Fourteenth General Meeting, November 9 and 10, 1973

110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

9.00 a.m. Friday, November 9, 1973

I - Adoption of Agenda

II - Minutes of Thirteenth General Meeting, October 11
to 14, 1973

III - Business arising from minutes

1. Correspondence
2. Report by Mrs. Carrothers on meeting with Alberta Government representatives in Edmonton on October 9.
3. Report by Mr. Monnin/Mrs. Carrothers on visit to Zenon Park-Arborfield, October 5, 6.
4. Report by Dr. Lamontagne on meeting with Ontario government on September 17.
5. Report by Ms. Duckworth/Mr. Savoie on meeting with Nova Scotia government November 7.
6. Report by Chairman on meeting with MPs from New Brunswick and Ontario November 8.
7. Proposed meetings with remaining MPs (e.g. from Ontario, Quebec, the West) and other individuals and groups.
8. Report by Mr. Morency on survey of location of principal and other offices.
9. Second set of designs for cover of report
10. Consideration of Morinville, Legal, St-Paul, Bonnyville, Zenon Park and Arborfield.
11. Completion of provisional recommendations for Quebec

IV - Final decisions re recommendations:

1. Objectives, rationale and criteria for decisions re bilingual districts and provision of services elsewhere (e.g. large urban centres)
2. Recommendations re bilingual districts and their names in:

British Columbia	Quebec
Alberta	New Brunswick
Saskatchewan	Prince Edward Island
Manitoba	Nova Scotia
Ontario	Newfoundland

3. Recommendations re provision of services in other places
4. Other recommendations

V - Review of preliminary draft of provincial introductions

VI - Review of preliminary draft of general introduction

VII - Date of fifteenth meeting to review draft

VIII - Other business

Ottawa
October 31, 1973

Paul Fox
Chairman

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

Quatorzième séance plénière, les 9 et 10 novembre 1973

110 avenue Argyle, Ottawa

9h00, vendredi le 9 novembre 1973

- I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- II - Procès-verbal de la treizième séance les 11 au 14 octobre 1973
- III - Affaires découlant du procès-verbal
 - 1. Correspondance
 - 2. Rapport de Mme Carrothers sur sa rencontre avec les représentants du gouvernement de l'Alberta à Edmonton, le 9 octobre
 - 3. Rapport de M. Monnin/Mme Carrothers sur la visite à Zenon Park-Arborfield, Octobre 5 et 6
 - 4. Rapport de M. Lamontagne sur la rencontre avec les représentants du gouvernement de l'Ontario le 17 septembre
 - 5. Rapport de Mlle Duckworth/M. Savoie sur la rencontre avec les représentants du gouvernement de Nouvelle-Ecosse le 7 novembre
 - 6. Rapport du président sur les rencontres avec les membres du parlement des provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ontario le 8 novembre.
 - 7. Rencontres projetées avec des membres du parlement de d'autres provinces (e.g. Ontario, Quebec, l'ouest) et autres individus ou groupes
 - 8. Rapport de M. Morency sur l'étude touchant la situation des principaux et autres bureaux fédéraux
 - 9. Deuxième présentation des dessins de couverture pour le rapport final.
 - 10. Délibérations sur Morinville, Legal, St-Paul, Bonnyville, Zenon Park et Arborfield

11. Achèvement des recommandations provisoires pour
le Québec

IV - Décisions finales à l'égard des recommandations à faire:

1. Objectifs, raison d'être et critères des décisions
à l'égard des districts bilingues et de la
disponibilité des services dans les deux langues
officielles dans d'autres endroits (e.g. les grands
centres métropolitains)
2. Les districts bilingues à recommander et leur titre:

Colombie britannique	Québec
Alberta	Nouveau-Brunswick
Saskatchewan	Ile-du-Prince-Edouard
Manitoba	Nouvelle-Ecosse
Ontario	Terre-Neuve
3. Recommandations touchant les services dans les deux
langues officielles ailleurs que dans les districts
bilingues.
4. Autres recommandations

V - Revue de la première ébauche des introductions
provinciales

VI - Revue de la première ébauche de l'introduction générale

VII - Date de la quinzième séance en vue de revoir l'ébauche
du rapport

VIII - Autres affaires

Ottawa
1e 31 octobre 1973

Paul Fox
président

DEUXIEME CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Procès Verbal de la 13e Réunion

les 12, 13 et 14 octobre 1973

Hôtel La Sapinière, Val David, Québec

La treizième séance plénière du Conseil Consultatif des Districts bilingues (1972) était convoquée par le Président vendredi, le 12 octobre 1973 à 9h 15 dans une salle de Conférences de l'Hôtel La Sapinière, Val David, Québec.

Participent à la réunion:

Paul Fox, président
Jane Carrother, commissaire
Eleanor Duckworth, commissaire
W. Harry Hickman, commissaire
Léopold Lamontagne, commissaire
William Mackey, commissaire
Yvonne Raymond, commissaire
Albert Regimbal, commissaire

Neil Morrison, secrétaire général
Roland Morency, secrétaire général associé

Assistent également à la réunion:

Donald Cartwright, conseiller en recherche
Madame Clairette Pilon, agent d'administration

I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour

Le président mentionne tout d'abord quelques points qui, à son avis, devraient être portés à l'ordre du jour:

(1) La note de service de Mme Raymond au président, en date du 18 septembre, traitant de l'échéance des propositions des membres du Québec à l'égard des districts à considérer dans cette province;

(2) La demande faite par Messieurs Pierre Coulombe et Pierre Lefebvre de la Direction des langues officielles du Conseil du Trésor, de faire une présentation aux membres du Conseil

consultatif concernant le développement d'un système d'organisation administrative des langues officielles au sein du gouvernement et d'avoir une discussion des problèmes d'un intérêt commun;

(3) Considération des documents de travail ou notes de service préparés par le Père Regimbal, Mlle Duckworth, et Mme Carrothers sur les items III ou IV portant sur les principes ou les critères;

(4) In her comments on the questionnaire sheet attached to the provisional agenda, Mrs. Carrothers had suggested that Item VI should be revised to read: "the possibilities of utilizing Section 9 (2) and the implication of Mr. Brad Smith's interpretation of the Act";

(5) Mrs. Carrothers also requested that consideration be given to Section 15 (3) of the Act which the Chairman suggested could be discussed under the items about "principle" or "criteria".

There was a lengthy discussion about time limits and procedure to be followed during the meeting. The Chairman pointed out that he had arranged the order of the agenda, including the proposed 3.00 p.m. Saturday deadline to conclude discussion of basic principles, in an attempt to satisfy the diverse or opposing wishes of different groups of members. He suggested that the Board did not need to consider the business items at the end of the agenda, except item XII about proposed meetings with M.P.'s. He also reiterated the understanding referred to in his covering memo about the agenda that: "We do NOT make any final decisions on any substantive issue at our meeting at Val David". It was agreed that the main discussion about Quebec would be left until 3.00 p.m., Saturday afternoon. Miss Duckworth suggested that when Messrs Monnin and Savoie arrived on Saturday, the group should start with a discussion of proposals concerning bilingual districts in Quebec and if other points about basic principles still remained to be discussed, members could come back to them later, possibly on Sunday. It was agreed that this procedure would be acceptable.

Mr. Morency reminded members that they had not yet made a provisional decision about the possible bilingual district to the north of Edmonton in the Legal-Morinville-St. Albert area and suggested that this should be added to the agenda. Mrs. Carrothers said that decisions still had to be made about the boundaries of all three possible Alberta districts. The Chairman suggested that the question of the

Alberta districts should be added to the agenda under item X along with the report on the visit to the Zenon Park area of Saskatchewan.

In recapitulating points of agreement about the revised order of the agenda, Miss Duckworth suggested that item VIII at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, should be a report for the benefit of the two newly arrived members of the conclusions of the discussion of principles during the preceeding day, Friday and Saturday morning; item IX the question of provisional recommendations for bilingual districts in Quebec, X meetings with M.P.'s, XI report on Saskatchewan visit and discussion of Alberta districts.

M. Mackey, appuyé par M. Lamontagne, propose que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel qu'amendé. Motion adoptée à l'unanimité.

II - Procès verbal de la douzième séance, les 14 et 15 septembre 1973.

In introducing the subject of the minutes of the last meeting, the Chairman said he felt the Board owed a debt of thanks to Roland Morency for the work he had done in listening to the complete tapes of the last meeting of the Board and in arranging to make a verbatim transcription of the discussion with Mr. Brad Smith of the Department of Justice. This has been a lengthy and difficult task and he wished to congratulate Mr. Morency for the excellent and judicious way in which he had summarized the discussions of the Board. Proposé par M. Regimbal, appuyé par M. Hickman, que le procès verbal de la douzième réunion soit accepté. Adopté.

Moved by Mrs. Carrothers, seconded by Mr. Mackey that Madame Raymond's memorandum of September 18th to the Chairman, be appended to the minutes of the twelfth meeting of the Board. Carried.

Visite proposée par Messieurs Coulombe et Lefebvre du Conseil du Trésor.

The Chairman explained that he had received a call in Toronto on Tuesday of this week from M. Pierre Lefebvre of the Treasury Board, requesting that Mr. Lefebvre and Dr. Pierre Coulombe be given the opportunity to meet with the Board at the present meeting to discuss urgent matters of mutual interest to both the Treasury Board and the Advisory Board concerning the provision of government services in bilingual areas and districts. Pierre Coulombe is Chief

of the Planning, Policy and Evaluation Division of the Official Languages Branch of the Treasury Board and Mr. Lefebvre works with him on the planning aspects of the government's language program within the Public Service. The Official Languages Branch, newly established in the Treasury Board this year, is under the direction of Mr. David Morley, a Deputy Secretary of the Board. This Branch is concerned with the problems of providing bilingual services in certain areas of Canada as well as supervising the implementation of other aspects of the Government's language program in the federal public service. Mr. Fox said that Messrs Lefebvre and Coulombe were extremely anxious to come and meet with the Board before members make any final decisions about recommendations for bilingual districts because Treasury Board officials are the people who will have to implement the recommendations if they are adopted by the government. They also want members of the Board to know what steps have already been taken to implement the guidelines concerning bilingual areas which were issued by the Government earlier in the year; what is being done about the designation of unilingual and bilingual positions in the Public Service; what regulations have been adopted to make sure Government policy is carried out by departments and agencies and the nature of the system, - including the use of the computer for information storage and retrieval concerning all public service positions, - which is being created to administer the Official Languages program. They pointed out that a great deal of progress had been made in the last year and they felt that it was important for Board members to know what these developments have been up to the present and are likely to be in the future. They would also like to get some feed-back from members of the Board in the form of questions, criticisms and suggestions. Mr. Fox said he had told Mr. Lefebvre that he thought such a discussion would be useful, but he was not sure if members would want to have it at the present meeting, since they had been promised that ample time would be available for general discussion, consequently he would have to put the request to the members of the Board for a decision. He had suggested that they might come to the November meeting, but the Treasury Board officials felt that would be too late for their purposes and that the thinking of members would have gone beyond the point, where their proposals would be of much value. Messrs Morrison, Morency and Lamontagne who had also discussed this suggestion with the Treasury Board people, supplemented the Chairman's remarks about the purpose of the meeting. The proposed form would be a one hour presentation, including graphics and documentary material outlining the steps leading to the current stage of development of the Government Official

Language Program and the system of administration for its implementation, followed by an hour or more of questions and discussion. In a reply to a query from Father Regimbal, the Chairman said that the idea came from Mr. David Morley, the Deputy Secretary in charge of the Branch, who had been urging the importance and value of a discussion with members of the Advisory Board for some time.

There was considerable discussion about the merits of the proposed visit by the Treasury Board officials and about when such a meeting should take place if it seemed desirable. Some members felt the information would be highly relevant to the Board's concerns, others felt it would likely be irrelevant and that there was no time available to spend on this subject or that it should be postponed to the next meeting. The question was also raised whether such presentation should be held after the arrival of Messrs Monnin and Savoie on Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning so that all members of the Board would have the benefit of the outline of the Treasury Board program. Some members stressed the importance of knowing how the Government intended to apply or implement Section 9 (2) of the Act and because this was pertinent to the general discussion of "principles" and "criteria" for the establishment of bilingual districts, the Treasury Board officials should be asked to come to the meeting as soon as possible. It was also pointed out that members of the Board needed information about what the provision of bilingual services will actually mean in practice. Mr. Lamontagne pointed out that the Board had heard discussion of the legal problems involved on two different occasions from an official of the Department of Justice which had proved to be profitable but they had not yet had information or discussion about the administrative aspects from officials of the Treasury Board. He felt that this would be worth doing and that it should be done as early in the discussion as possible before coming to grips with specific problems.

Moved by Miss Duckworth, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the Treasury Board officials, Messrs Coulombe and Lefebvre, be invited to come to the meeting of the Board at four o'clock this afternoon. Carried, with one member opposed.

Voting procedure and rules of order

Before proceeding to the general discussion, the Chairman raised several points of procedure, most of which had been discussed at the preceding meeting, but on which he wished to have the approval, or otherwise, of the members

of the Board for the sake of clarity and understanding.

- (1) In his covering memorandum sent out with the draft agenda, the Chairman had suggested that the Board not make any final decisions at this meeting. He wished to know if this was acceptable to the members. It was agreed that this proposal was acceptable.
- (2) The Chairman referred to a section in the minutes of the previous meeting (page 20) in which he had outlined the voting procedure and had asked for comments from the members. Since he had not received any comments he assumed it was acceptable, but make sure he reiterated his proposal which was that members could vote pro or con an item or go on record as abstaining, but that if they did not vote it was assumed that they were voting for an item. This was simply to keep the record clear. It was agreed that this voting procedure was acceptable.
- (3) The Chairman proposed that if any dispute about order were to arise, the Board should follow Parliamentary procedure as outlined in the very useful little reference book "Bourinot's Rules of Order", which presents an abridgement of the House of Commons procedure and a copy of which the Chairman had brought with him to the meeting. The only exception he proposed to these rules of order was that already mentioned above concerning abstentions in voting. Otherwise, he proposed the Board should follow the Parliamentary procedure laid down in Bourinot. It was agreed that this was acceptable.

General discussion about the nature and purposes of bilingual districts, their expected accomplishments, possible advantages and disadvantages, or positive and negative affects.

The remainder of Friday morning, and continuing into the afternoon, took the form of a "think tank" type of session as previously plan. The intention was to explore in a leisurely and uninhibited fashion some of the basic issues concerning, specifically, minority language right and bilingual districts, and more broadly, language policy, planning and structure for the whole country, about many aspects of which members have found themselves in disagreement at previous meetings. Although related to particular items on the agenda, to wit,

III - the principles underlying the Board's recommendations,

IV - the criteria for decisions, and

VI - the possibility of utilizing Section 9 (2),

the discussion was deliberately left open and unstructured, following no set plan or procedure. It was hoped that exposure and examination of fundamental concepts and points of view concerning the "principles" and "criteria" for recommending bilingual districts and consideration of other possible methods of achieving or implementing the purposes of the Official Languages Act would uncover areas of agreement or disagreement between members and help in the process of arriving at compromise solutions or as wide a degree of consensus as possible. The following summary is intended only to report some of the more important issues raised and to indicate conclusions, or areas of agreement, reached as a result of the discussion. To give a full and detailed report about the progress of the discussion and to reflect faithfully the individual contributions and nuances of ideas expressed would require a very lengthy document indeed and in fact practically a verbatim transcription of the meetings. If it is considered necessary to have further details for clarification reference could be had to the full tape recordings made at the meetings or a transcript of these recordings could be typed and distributed to members of the Board in the case of dire necessity.

The Chairman asked members if there was any particular order they wished to follow although personally he felt the order did not really matter much because once they got into the discussion, it would all hang out anyway. In the absence of other proposals, he suggested as a starting point the memorandum distributed prior to the meeting by Eleanor Duckworth, as he felt her paper raised the most fundamental issue, i.e. should there be any bilingual districts at all? Miss Duckworth had suggested that the three main reasons for wanting to declare bilingual districts which had emerged during the course of the Board's investigation were: Provision of federal services, morale booster, and leverage. She wanted to know what the expectations of members of the Board and others are about bilingual districts. Was simply the provision of federal services enough? How important was recognition of an official language minority community as a morale booster for such a group? How much political leverage would bilingual districts give minority groups to use in other contexts to secure other linguistic and cultural benefits aside from federal services? How reasonable or realistic are each of these expectations? She felt the Board should also consider if other mechanisms to accomplish these aims would be less cumbersome and costly. She felt that the creation of bilingual districts was a very significant step for the country which would result in creating a big, heavy, awkward mechanism and there might be other ways which would accomplish the same purposes as

effectively and more easily. She felt there was some evidence based on experience, at least in Nova Scotia, that minorities don't need the leverage of bilingual districts to secure other linguistic and cultural benefits. She cited two cases involving French language schooling and cultural exchanges as examples of what could be accomplished in working successfully with both the provincial and federal governments, without the establishment of bilingual districts.

Madame Raymond lui a répondu qu'elle aimerait faire une très grande distinction entre le principe d'un district bilingue et puis la pratique. A son avis, on ne peut pas penser de districts bilingues comme une chose absolue. Il y aurait des conséquences différentes dans les situations et les provinces différentes. Pour le moment, on ne peut pas dire ce que seront les conséquences dans l'avenir. Elle constate que c'est la nature d'un district bilingue de donner les services fédéraux. Il faut ignorer maintenant les autres aspects possibles des districts bilingues. On ne sait jamais les résultats d'une action sociale. La prévision des changements soulève toute la question sociologique. Madame Raymond felt that the Board had no choice except to consider only the provision of federal services as a reason for creating bilingual districts. Other reasons such as being a morale booster, or providing leverage for minority groups should be left aside in making decisions about recommendations because you could project any kind of result wanted but you can never be sure what will happen when there is a change imposed on society. Others then pointed out that such changes might be for good or for ill and if possible one should try to ensure good results and to avoid bad effects from new government programs.

Mr. Hickman was of the opinion that if the only reason for creating bilingual districts was the provision of federal services then in many cases, little or nothing will be accomplished and the Board should forget about some of the small communities in the west and in other parts of the country which have practically nothing now in the way of federal services.

The question was raised what will minority groups actually gain as a result of the creation of bilingual districts and members expressed varying views about this. One member suggested that for many proposed small districts about the only thing being offered was wishful thinking. Examples of some of these small districts, such as Port-au-Port, were cited which have practically no federal services and which already have a form of community organization. The question was asked: "If we call them a

bilingual district, what more will that gain them than they have now". One reply offered was: "The spirit". another mentioned "survival" or "the hope of survival".

Le Père Regimbal mentionne qu'un aspect d'un district bilingue qui devient de plus en plus clair pour lui, c'est que c'est une région administrative, une fonction administrative - tel que mentionné dans la Loi - donc un service. Il y a un effet direct qui semble être très important pour la minorité francophone au nord d'Ontario, c'est le statut légal qu'il comprend. Ca c'est un effet direct de la région administrative - la création d'une région administrative. D'ailleurs, il y aura des effets indirects, comme par exemple, les retombées des choses culturelles, les échanges culturels, etc. qui donneront d'autres résultats sérieux. Celles-ci cependant dépendent sur la vitalité de la communauté. Pour lui, la création d'une région administrative est quelque chose extrêmement importante pour les minorités, une réalité concrète et immédiate.

(To be continued on page 10)

DEUXIEME CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Procès Verbal de la 13^e Réunion - 2^e partie

les 13 et 14 octobre 1973

Hôtel La Sapinière, Val David, Québec

Messieurs Alfred Monnin et Adélarde Savoie, absents à la première partie de la réunion, se sont joints aux autres membres samedi après-midi et tous les membres du Conseil et du Secrétariat se sont réunis à la Salle de Conférences de l'Hôtel La Sapinière à Val David à 15 h. 00, le 13 octobre 1973.

Le Président a décrit brièvement pour les nouveaux venus la visite le vendredi après-midi du Dr. Pierre Coulombe et de M. Pierre Lefebvre de la Direction des Langues officielles du Conseil du Trésor. Il a porté à leur attention les deux livres énormes ("Manuel de l'Organisation administrative des langues officielles"), publiés par le Conseil du Trésor et la Commission de la Fonction Publique du Canada, que ces messieurs ont apportés à la réunion et qu'ils ont laissés pour l'usage du Conseil consultatif.

Messieurs Monnin et Savoie n'ont pas voulu avoir un résumé de la discussion qui s'était déroulée à la réunion pendant la journée et demie précédant leur arrivée. Le président a donc procédé au prochain item de l'ordre du jour.

IX - Recommandation provisoire pour les districts bilingues au Québec.

Madame Raymond a lu le document de deux pages intitulé "Recommandation de districts bilingues pour le Québec" du 10 octobre 1973, préparé et signé par elle-même et M. Mackey et distribué aux membres du Conseil juste avant le commencement de la réunion. Les deux membres du Québec ont proposé cinq districts bilingues à travers la province et en même temps, ils ont déclaré que la ville de Montréal et sa région métropolitaine ne pouvait être recommandée comme district bilingue pour plusieurs raisons.

The Board then proceeded to consider the five bilingual districts for Quebec, proposed by Mr. Mackey

and Mme Raymond. They undertook a detailed examination of the possible boundaries and composition of each of these districts with the aid of maps and statistical data supplied under the guidance of Mr. Cartwright, and also with references to the reports of the visits to the various areas made by groups of Board members during the summer and fall.

The Board decided to look at all the regions of Quebec and all the possible districts first, then to come back later, after having completed this overall examination, to make preliminary decisions about districts one by one.

Members began with an examination of the proposed Huntingdon-Compton district along the southern border of the province which included parts of the counties of Huntingdon and Compton at either end as well as parts of the counties of St. Jean, Missisquoi, Brôme and Stanstead lying between the two extremes. After discussion, it was agreed that this proposed district should be extended to include the area in the county of Châteauguay containing the towns of Ormstown and Howick which had inadvertently been excluded. These towns and the surrounding rural areas are closely linked with Huntingdon and form part of the Châteauguay Valley area which extends as far east as Hemmingford. However, the towns of Châteauguay Centre and Châteauguay, at the northern end of Châteauguay county near the St. Lawrence River, would be excluded from the proposed district because they are essentially dormitory towns of Montreal and lie within the metropolitan census area of Montreal which it was proposed should be considered separately later in the meeting. This question was raised and discussed whether the whole of the county of St. Jean should not be excluded which would create two somewhat smaller districts but perhaps representing more cohesive and natural social and geographic areas that is, the Châteauguay Valley area and the Eastern Townships area which have both been traditionally English-speaking. Although St. Jean county as a whole does not meet the 10% criterion, the southern part does and it had been included in order to provide continuity for one large district stretching from the St. Lawrence Valley to Compton in the Townships.

The Board then proceeded to consider the proposed two districts in the Ottawa Valley, those of Gatineau-Pontiac and Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes. Members next conducted an examination of the proposed district of Gaspé-Est/Bonaventure and following that of the possible district on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (La Côte nord). Having completed their examination of the five proposed districts, the Board then undertook a review of all those separate municipalities or small localities and isolated areas in Quebec, outside the principal districts and the census metropolitan

area of Montreal, which contained more than 10% of the English language minority population. These included the following localities or areas, some of which had already been discussed at previous meetings; Chicoutimi, Schefferville, Sillery, the Shannon-Valcartier area in Portneuf county north of Quebec, part of Richmond county, the Rawdon area, Maniwaki, the cities of Rouyn and Noranda and Temiskamingue. This completed the afternoon's work. Consideration of the Montreal metropolitan region was left over for the Sunday morning meeting.

During the course of the examination of the five proposed districts and of the other smaller more isolated areas referred to above, members frequently compared the treatment or approach used in selecting possible districts and in defining their boundaries in Quebec with the approach generally used at earlier stages of the enquiry in determining possible bilingual districts in other regions of the country. It was observed that, as a general rule, the boundaries of the proposed districts in Quebec tended to coincide with or closely follow the geographic areas in which the concentrations of the English minority language population were found, leaving out counties or divisions which were marginal, or parts of counties in which there was a small population or low percentage of the minority language population. In some other parts of the country, particularly the Maritimes and Ontario, the tendency had been to follow a reverse procedure - that is to include census divisions or subdivisions which had a minority language population below 10%, but which could be brought within the limits of an area whose percentage was sufficiently high to justify the whole administrative or geographic area becoming a bilingual district. Further there had been a tendency to include service centres adjacent to minority language concentrations even if the service centre itself had a minority language group of less than 10%, whereas in some cases in Quebec it was proposed that service centres be excluded because the minority language percentage was too low. Mr. Savoie pointed out that in the case of New Brunswick the whole province had been encompassed within a bilingual district and in Nova Scotia, in the case of the proposed districts of Digby-Yarmouth and of Inverness-Richmond-Antigonish the whole counties had been included; the sub-divisions with considerably less than 10% minority language population had not been excluded, including such towns as Digby and Antigonish. He felt strongly that the same approach should be used across the country.

Differences of opinion were expressed about other criteria used in determining districts. One argument advanced in the Quebec proposals for excluding a centre

like Sherbrooke was that, federal services were already provided in both languages and therefore there was no necessity to guarantee their provision by including the city in the bilingual district. Moreover, Section 9 (2) of the Act would apply in such a case, as also in the case of Montreal. Judge Monnin said that he would refuse to accept the argument that "services were already provided" as a reason for not including an area or a centre in a bilingual district. He felt strongly that this line of argument was not acceptable, 'justified or' in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Another reason advanced for excluding certain areas in Quebec was that the minority language population was declining, but it was pointed out that if this argument was used in other parts of the country, it would work against a great many of the French language minority communities.

The question of how to treat relatively small and isolated areas or communities in Quebec and in the rest of the country was also discussed. Should municipalities or other areas with a relatively low minority language percentage and a population of a few hundred to two or three thousand people be included in or recommended as bilingual districts or not? For example, Schefferville, Mr. Fox asked if there were any other areas in Canada where we have such a small geographical area and population or Schefferville, St. Georges-Powerview, Ste Rose, St. Lazare in Manitoba were mentioned. Mr. Mackey suggested that the small, isolated French language communities in other provinces were exactly the ones that needed protection the most, whereas the same was not true of small English-speaking communities in Quebec. Mr. Hickman felt that the Board should not be too rigid in trying to apply the same standards everywhere and as far as he was concerned, he was willing to give quite a bit in Quebec, but he felt that 20% or more was fairly substantial, although he was willing to compromise in the case of smaller percentages such as 11.5, 14, etc.

A related question was whether contiguous census subdivisions in adjacent counties which have the required percentage should be attached to bilingual districts comprised of larger areas or whether they should be excluded because the county in which they are situated as a whole had less than the 10%, for example, this was the case with some areas in Terrebonne county and in the Eastern Township (L'Estrie).

Some members also expressed disagreement in the interpretation of the intent of the Act, especially in

relation to the provision of services. For example, Mrs. Carrothers asked if it was not possible to make a distinction between areas with no services in both languages (largely outside Quebec) and others in which complete or full federal bilingual services had been provided and still were (largely in Quebec). She felt that it was fundamental to the purposes of the Act to give the services, thus if they were already in existence one important purpose of the Act is fulfilled. Judge Monnin and Mr. Savoie disagreed and said that the essential of the Act is to guarantee the provision of federal services in bilingual districts wherever there is the required percentage of minority language population no matter what the previous or present situation and that should be the case everywhere across the country. Madame Raymond again asked members if they really understood the spirit of this Act or not. She said if you cannot see the spirit of the Official Languages Act, it is no use discussing anything. In her view, the spirit of the Act is to try to put equality into effect in Canada - to achieve equality of status of the two official languages in the whole country.

Le Père Regimbal a soulevé des points concernant la ligne d'argumentation en faveur de l'élargissement ou de la réduction des districts au Québec ou ailleurs. Il y a un danger d'établir une logique trop rigide. Selon lui, il faut voir l'ensemble. Il vaut la peine de s'arrêter à une considération que nous avons employée dans plusieurs endroits qu'on appelle les effets d'entraînement. Il semble que c'est à partir de cette considération, alors qu'en certains endroits il peut y avoir des effets d'entraînement positifs donc qui motiveraient l'inclusion d'un district, d'une région, contrairement à certaines régions douteuses au Québec, où les effets d'entraînement pourraient être négatifs. Il faut plutôt chercher à expliquer et à se servir de la même argumentation en faveur de la réduction de ces districts bilingues.

At 6.45 p.m., the Chairman adjourned the meeting until nine the following morning.

Dimanche, le 14 octobre - 9:00 a.m.

Le Conseil poursuit la discussion de l'item IX de l'ordre du jour - "recommandations provisoires pour les districts bilingues au Québec", commençant avec la région importante de Montréal.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Cartwright went over again with members, making use of various maps and

statistical data sheets, the language distribution patterns for the census metropolitan area of Montreal. He reminded them that if you looked at the whole area using only census subdivisions, i.e. municipalities which had more or less than 10% of the minority language population, this gave a somewhat distorted picture of social reality in terms of the demographic situation. As a result, Statistics Canada had been asked to prepare computer-produced maps based on figures for census tracts showing the distribution of mother tongue populations for French, English, and others. These maps showed much more clearly, accurately and in greater detail the areas of language population concentration both on and off the island and specifically those areas in which you found minority language populations of over 10% or over 20% etc.

In reply to questions, Mr. Cartwright gave the figures and percentages for the Islands of Montreal and Jésus and also for the whole area. The CMA (census metropolitan area) (Région métropolitaine de recensement - RMR) had a total population in 1971 of almost 2,745,000 people. Of this total 66.3%, or about 1,820,000 people were of French mother tongue, while 21.7 or about 595,000 persons were of English mother tongue, and the rest, amounting to 12%, or 328,000 were of other mother tongues than English or French. This represented a slight decrease from 1961 of the proportion of English mother tongue and a slight increase of French mother tongue and of other mother tongues for the CMA.

La veille, M. Mackey et Mme Raymond proposaient que le Conseil ne recommande aucun district bilingue pour toute la région métropolitaine de Montréal ou même pour des parties spécifiques de la région ou de la ville de Montréal elle-même. Ils ont exprimé brièvement les raisons et les critères sur lesquels ils ont fondé cette proposition. Suivant l'invitation du président, M. Mackey faisait un exposé plus élaboré à ce sujet. Il a expliqué ses raisons et examiné aussi les pour et les contre. Il a insisté qu'il est important, pour maintenir et protéger les droits linguistiques de la minorité, de s'assurer de l'application de l'article 9(2) de la Loi. A Montréal, on trouve la plus grande minorité du pays. Ce fait constitue en lui-même une demande importante, d'autant plus que les services fédéraux sont déjà disponibles partout dans cette région dans les deux langues officielles.

In presenting their reasons Mr. Mackey and Mme Raymond stressed the special situation and unique

character of Montreal. If Montreal were to be declared a bilingual district, it would be the only large urban center in the country in that category. Mr. Mackey compared Montreal with Toronto and drew the consequences he foresaw rising from the popular equation which would result from that situation: Toronto - anglophone, Montreal - bilingual.

The question was discussed as to whether Montreal is or should be considered as a French or a bilingual city. The position taken by some members was: If Montreal is not a bilingual city then what is? Mr. Lamontagne said that Montreal was the bilingual district par excellence. Others urged that, in the interest of protecting the position of the French language in Canada, the dominance of French in Montreal should be preserved and nothing should be done, symbolically or otherwise, which would tend to undermine that dominant position now or in the future or which would contribute to the possible process of assimilation to English and thus upset the balance between the official languages in the most important French-speaking metropolitan centre in the country. In discussing the question of whether Montreal would come to be regarded as a French-speaking city or retain its bilingual character, Mr. Mackey pointed out that this raised the whole difficult question of symbolism. He felt the application of the Act in a descriptive capacity to determine or delimit areas which are already recognized as being bilingual was a mistake and that the whole purpose of the Act was to provide federal services in both languages. That is why he felt that insisting on the application of Section 9(2) of the Act as a means of guaranteeing federal services in both languages in the Montreal area and of maintaining the bilingual character of the city, was so important. Others felt that 9(2) could not provide the same of a sufficient guarantee of services as the declaration of a bilingual district under 9(1).

The Chairman pointed out that, following the interpretation presented by Mr. Smith, the Board having first recommended what bilingual districts it wished, could then proceed to make additional recommendations including those concerning the provisions of services in large urban centres. This issue had been discussed by the group during the meeting the previous day prior to the arrival of Messrs Monnin and Savoie and consideration had been given to the idea of Montreal, as one of the large urban centres, being served under Section 9(2). He said the importance of 9(2) as an instrument for the implementation of government language policy had emerged much more strongly as a result of the meeting with the two Treasury Board officials on Friday afternoon. Most of the members present had been greatly impressed with the steps the government was already

taking and said that much more was being done than any members of the Board had previously realized. It seemed apparent that Section 9(2) could be effective, and could be enforced, as a method of providing services in both official languages and as a guarantee of minority language rights. It was pointed out that there was obviously sufficient demand in Montreal and that it was also feasible to provide federal services in both languages because it was already being done.

There was some discussion about possible adverse reactions in Quebec or elsewhere in the country about the kinds of recommendations the Board might make and the necessity to proceed with caution so that the report would be credible and acceptable but different members interpreted the nature of the possible reactions in different fashion and drew different conclusions.

Parlant en tant que membre d'une commission fédérale appelée à faire un travail à l'étendue du pays pour assurer des services fédéraux dans les deux langues officielles, dans les districts bilingues, où se trouve 10% ou plus d'une minorité des langues officielles, M. Savoie déclarait qu'il n'arrive pas à échapper à la réalité que, sur l'île de Montréal, il y a une population anglophone de 494,000 constituant presque 22%. C'est la plus grosse minorité linguistique du pays; c'est deux fois la minorité linguistique du Nouveau Brunswick; c'est à peu près l'équivalent de toute la population française de l'Ontario ou tout près.

Si le Conseil veut présenter un rapport consistant, et être capable de le défendre d'un bout à l'autre du pays, il ne voit pas, dit-il, en toute honnêteté et en toute conscience comment il pourrait ignorer toute cette population-là et la mettre de côté. M. Savoie ne peut accepter l'argument des services donnés ou non donnés comme critère pour la détermination des districts bilingues. Le fait que les services sont déjà donnés, ce n'est pas une raison suffisante pour laisser de côté une région avec une minorité aussi importante que Montréal.

M. Lamontagne était d'accord avec M. Savoie. D'autres points sont soulevés. Il est souligné tout particulièrement que le rapport devrait avoir une certaine crédibilité auprès du gouvernement, auprès des autres provinces et auprès du public canadien. Si le Conseil refuse de reconnaître que Montréal est un district bilingue, avec les pourcentages de la minorité, comment sera-t-il possible de faire accepter la situation des districts bilingues dans l'ouest, à St-Boniface ou ailleurs?

Rappelant une idée exprimée plus tôt, M. Savoie suggère qu'il serait peut-être possible dans le rapport de diviser les recommandations en deux catégories, c'est-à-dire, celles où le gouvernement fédéral devrait, selon le Conseil, déclarer des districts bilingues, et les recommandations suivant lesquelles le gouvernement fédéral pourrait déclarer des districts bilingues. Il a exploré cette idée plus loin, plus en détail, donnant des exemples des régions différentes du pays. Ainsi on donnerait au gouvernement une plus grande latitude. In supporting the feasibility of this idea, Mr. Hickman who expressed it in English as the "musts" and the "mays", said that the report could also outline the reasons for the two levels of recommendations and particularly the pros and cons for the second level.

Selon le Père Regimbal, il y a trois possibilités: qu'on ne recommande pas, qu'on recommande, ou bien qu'on recommande un "pourrait" ou une alternative. Mrs. Carrothers felt that the "must" and "may" categories of recommendations were rather a weak way of presenting a choice to the government. She would prefer definite recommendations for districts or for the use of Section 9(2). Mme Raymond and Judge Monnin were in favour of making clear, definite decisions and did not accept the feasibility of the "devrait" ou "pourrait" categories. Father Regimbal felt that it was not simply a choice between black and white but that there were some grey areas in between.

The Chairman asked whether members would like to decide on the point about whether they would have a priority list of recommendations. He recalled that it had been agreed that any decisions made would be of a tentative nature and final decisions would only be made in November. At the same time he felt it was a positive step to decide even tentatively.

Mr. Hickman suggested there was the possibility of three levels of decisions or recommendations not just two. The Chairman pointed out that all members seemed to be in agreement that they wanted some bilingual districts but that they did not agree on others. Following the suggestions of Messrs Savoie, Regimbal and Hickman, Mr. For said the recommendations might be presented in such a way that it was evident some districts were crystal clear, some others were not so sure for which reasons pro and con could be given and also other possible alternatives. He asked members when they wanted to decide what.

D'autres questions soulevées au cours de la discussion concernant le sort de Montréal, au sujet desquelles certains membres ont exprimé des idées divergentes, étaient

les suivantes: la crédibilité du rapport du Conseil et la meilleure façon de l'achever; l'interprétation de la Loi et ses buts réels; et les nuances entre les obligations légales et les obligations morales pour le Conseil et ses membres individuels. For example, Mrs. Carrothers suggested that the real purpose for which the Official Languages Act had been passed was to reinforce the French language in Canada, and insofar as possible, to redress the balance between the two languages across the country. For this reason, she was in favour of the idea of recommending the application of Section 9(2) of the Act to the Montreal area to insure provision of services in both languages rather than recommending that it be declared a bilingual district. She felt this would be acceptable and could be defended in other parts of the country and indeed in Montreal itself.

One school of thought among members advocated a strict and rather limited interpretation of the Act as related to bilingual districts and the responsibilities of the Board, whereas others urged the validity of a broader, more inclusive and more flexible approach to the Act within which bilingual districts were seen as only one instrument among several to accomplish the purposes of the Act. These differences of concept and points-of-view were also reflected in a fairly extended discussion about voting procedure and the process of decision-making, including provisional and final decisions, when, on what subjects, and in what order. The Chairman, supported by some members, insisted that final decisions on all subjects, including bilingual districts and other recommendations, had to be made at the November meeting, however some other members did not accept this as being necessarily either feasible or desirable.

In order to get an expression of opinion about the kind of recommendations the Board should present to the government, Miss Duckworth made a provisional motion, seconded by Father Regimbal, that in making our recommendations we consider the possibility of recommending not only our first level of recommendations for bilingual districts that we all support, but that we also make other recommendations about districts where we have questions or where we have other kinds of recommendations to make. Selon Père Regimbal, la motion veut dire qu'il y aurait deux niveaux de recommandations - fermes et conditionnels. After discussion in which various interpretations or restatements of the motion were put forward, Mr. Hickman urged that it be changed to make possible three levels of recommendations rather than just

two. With the approval of the seconder of the motion Miss Duckworth proposed that it should be changed to incorporate Mr. Hickman's amendment. The Chairman restated the motion in the following terms which were acceptable to the mover and seconder. Moved that in making decisions about proposed bilingual districts we do so in terms of three categories: First, that we recommend some bilingual districts clearly yes; second, that in the case of other possible districts about which we may have some reservations we decide yes or no, but attach our reasoning to the decision. This would not be the same kind of definitive decision as expressed in the first category; third, there are other areas, such as large centres, for which we may wish to make provision, that may not even qualify as bilingual districts, but we want to say something about them because of the need for services. The motion was carried on a vote of five to three with one abstention.

Miss Duckworth wished to emphasize that the motion and the vote was provisional and subject to change later. She pointed out that the Board was divided on this issue and that members should not go away assuming that the question was settled. The Chairman agreed and urged that members should think seriously about this as a major problem for the November meeting, that is whether they want to treat their recommendations about bilingual districts in the fashion outlined in the above motion. Mr. Hickman said that the Board would have to decide this question concerning the kinds of recommendations first, otherwise it could not make any final decisions about specific districts.

Décisions provisoires concernant les recommandations des districts bilingues au Québec

Région de Montréal

Moved by Madame Raymond, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers that the metropolitan census area of Montreal not be recommended as a bilingual district.

Mr. Mackey and Mme Raymond explained that the motion as it stood does not exclude the possibility of putting Montreal under the category of Section 9(2) of the Act, but that it does exclude even the possibility that it might be declared a bilingual district. The motion was defeated on a vote of four to five against.

On being questioned about his vote the Chairman explained that he did not vote because under Bournot's

Rules of Order, the Chairman does not vote unless there is a tie. Bournot further suggests that the Chairman should vote to keep a question open.

M. Savoie a proposé, provisoirement, appuyé par M. Monnin que Montréal (c'est-à-dire la région métropolitaine de recensement) soit recommandée comme un district bilingue qui pourrait être mis en application par le gouvernement. M. Savoie a expliqué que sa proposition demeurerait sous la catégorie de recommandations 1(b). The motion was defeated, on the vote three for five against and one abstention.

At the request of Mrs. Carrothers, there was a discussion about possible political repercussions arising from decisions about bilingual districts for the Montreal area.

Côte Nord du Golfe St-Laurent

Moved by Mme Raymond, seconded by Mr. Mackey that the region of Quebec known as the lower north shore of the St. Lawrence (Côte Nord du bas du fleuve) delimited by the boundaries of census enumeration areas #003 - 010 inclusive be recommended as a bilingual district. Motion carried unanimously, with nine votes for and the Chairman not voting.

Gaspé-Est/Bonaventure

Moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Miss Duckworth, that the counties (or census divisions) of Gaspé-Est and Bonaventure, excluding the unorganized territories, be recommended as a bilingual district.

It was pointed out that the boundary of the proposed district would follow the boundaries of the census subdivisions along the line of the coast and would exclude the unorganized, and largely unpopulated, areas in the interior of the peninsula. There was a discussion about the advisability of following county lines or otherwise. Some felt that the irregular boundary based on the census subdivision proposed by Mr. Mackey's resolution represented a kind of artificial boundary which is difficult to describe and that the counties would be better known to the authorities and to the local population. Mr. Mackey pointed out that his boundary proposal is similar to what had been done on the north shore and what is being proposed for the Pontiac/Gatineau district in the Ottawa Valley and elsewhere

in the country. He felt this was consistent. Others disagreed that it was consistent with provisional recommendations proposed in other provinces where in many cases sparsely populated areas had been included within the boundaries of districts. The question was raised about whether the Board as a general policy should include large unpopulated areas in proposed districts or follow closely the population limits leaving out unsettled areas.

An amendment to the motion was moved by Mr Savoie and seconded by Père Regimbal, that the two counties of Gaspé-Est and Bonaventure be recommended as one bilingual district. The amendment was carried by six votes for, to three against.

The motion as amended was carried by six votes for to, two against.

Ottawa Valley - Gatineau/Pontiac

Mr. Cartwright briefly outlined on the map the situation on the Quebec side of the Ottawa Valley in which there are five counties which have over 10% English mother tongue population.

Moved by Mme Raymond, seconded by Miss Duckworth, that the parts of the counties of Pontiac and Gatineau indicated on the map attached to Mme Raymond's memorandum (i.e. the western and southern parts of the counties along the Ottawa River) be recommended as a bilingual district. Motion carried unanimously with nine votes.

Ottawa Valley - proposed district of Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes

Moved by Mme Raymond, seconded by Mr. Mackey that the area outlined in red on the map composed of parts of the counties of Papineau, Argenteuil and Deux-Montagnes be recommended as a bilingual district.

Mr. Cartwright explained that the proposed districts would include the census subdivisions of Ponsonby and Namur in Papineau county, the whole of the county of Argenteuil excluding the subdivision of Huberdeau plus the census subdivision of St. Colomban and the municipality or subdivision of Ste Scholastique, but excluding the census subdivisions of St. Placide, St. Joseph du Lac, Oka sur le Lac, l'Annonciation, partie nord as well as those parts of Deux-Montagnes contained within the census metropolitan area of Montreal including the cities of Deux-Montagnes and St. Eustache. He also explained that the proposed district

does not include the contiguous census subdivisions in the county of Terrebonne which have over 10% English mother tongue population shown as shaded areas on the map. In reply to a question Mr. Cartwright said these Terrebonne areas had a total English mother tongue population of 1,885 representing 15.5% of the total population of the area concerned. An English-speaking population which Mr. Lamontagne said was increasing considerably.

An amendment to the motion was moved by Mr. Savoie and seconded by Mr. Lamontagne that the contiguous subdivisions in the county of Terrebonne shown as shaded areas on the map be added to the proposed bilingual district of Argenteuil/Deux-Montagnes. The amendment was defeated by a vote of three for, and five against, with one abstention.

The motion was carried unanimously by nine votes for.

Proposed bilingual district in the Châteauguay Valley and Eastern Townships

Moved by Mme Raymond and seconded by Mr. Mackey that the area outlined in red on the map including parts of the counties of Châteauguay, Huntingdon, St. Jean, Missisquoi, Brôme, Stanstead and Compton be recommended as a single bilingual district.

It was explained that, instead of taking whole counties which had a minority language population of 10% or more, the Quebec members had selected those areas or parts of counties containing concentrations of the English language population. The question was asked why one large district was being proposed instead of two based on the natural regions of the Châteauguay Valley and Eastern Township areas. Mme Raymond in reply said it was important not to have too many bilingual districts in Quebec. Although the county of St. Jean as a whole has less than 10% English mother tongue, the southern part of the county along the border which does have over 10% was included in order to link up the two areas to the East and the West. M. Savoie a demandé si ce n'était pas la région discutée la veille avec la possibilité d'un plus grand territoire englobant les centres de services et dans lesquels resterait une population d'à peu près 20% d'anglophones? La réponse fut oui.

Mr. Hickman proposed that the motion should be amended to include the portion of the original area indicated on the map where there is 20% and Richmond where there is 33% of the minority group. It was pointed out that this would include Sherbrooke and Magog as well as part of the county of Drummond and portions

of Shefford county. An amendment to the motion was moved by Mr. Hickman, seconded by Mr. Savoie that the whole of the area as outlined on the map called "county combinations" be the area recommended for a bilingual district. This amendment was defeated by four votes for, to five against.

Miss Duckworth felt that the proposed district was too large and did not form a natural area. She said the townships are one thing, and Châteauguay-Huntingdon another. These are two different areas which should be distinct districts. She moved an amendment to the motion that one bilingual district be recommended in the Châteauguay Valley including part of the county of Châteauguay and the whole of the county of Huntingdon except the subdivision of Ste Barbe and that another district be recommended to the east in the eastern township area but excluding the whole of the county of St. Jean. Mr. Savoie seconded the motion but later withdrew when he discovered that the part of the county of St. Jean to be included had an English mother tongue of approximately 500 people or over 10% of the population of the area. Since no one else was prepared to second the amendment, the Chairman declared it lost.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie that Mme Raymond's original motion proposing one large district be amended to add the shaded areas on the map including Orford subdivision in Sherbrooke county and parts of Shefford county including Stukely-sud and the town of Waterloo. Father Regimbal proposed an amendment to the amendment that the subdivision of Orford be omitted, which was accepted by the mover and seconder. His reason was that it was an area with a very small population of approximately 150 people of English mother tongue. The amendment was carried on a vote of six to three.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie that the motion be amended to read: that the city of Sherbrooke be included in the proposed bilingual district. There was considerable discussion about the population figures and percentages of English mother tongue in the city of Sherbrooke, the county of Sherbrooke, the town of Magog and the municipality or subdivision of Magog and Stanstead county and of the population and percentage in this additional area. Mr. Cartwright was of the opinion that this would come to just over 10% English mother tongue but the figures would have to be checked.

Mr. Monnin proposed another amendment that the whole of the county of Sherbrooke be added but since there was no seconder this was dropped. Miss Duckworth said she was perplexed because she was in favour of encouraging Sherbrooke to be a French-speaking city, but on the other hand, members of the Board

have been following the principle of including service centres in proposed bilingual districts and it seemed that Sherbrooke was the service centre for the area. She asked how much Cowansville serves the area under discussion and whether it could be the bilingual centre. Mme Raymond was of the opinion that Cowansville does not correspond to the needs of the area in that respect. Father Regimbal pointed out that even if the city of Sherbrooke was excluded, the citizens would still receive federal services in both languages because of Section 9 (2).

The amendment to add the city of Sherbrooke was defeated by two votes for to seven against, with two abstentions.

Mr. Hickman moved, seconded by Mr. Monnin that the motion be amended to read that the proposed bilingual district include the whole of the county of Sherbrooke and that portion of Stanstead county that has been referred to "the Magog hole". The amendment was defeated by a vote of three for and six against.

The original motion proposing that the area of Quebec along the American border stretching from Huntingdon county in the west to Compton county in the east as outlined on the map, be recommended as a bilingual district with the addition of the shaded L-shaped part of Shefford county was carried by a vote of five in favour and three against with one abstention.

Consideration of other small areas in Quebec as possible bilingual districts

The Chairman reminded members that they still had to make provisional decisions about the small areas in Quebec which they had discussed previously including: Schefferville, Sillery-Shannon-Portneuf, Richmond, Maniwaki, Temiskamingue and Rouyn-Noranda. It was pointed out that there had been a motion the previous afternoon that the combined cities of Rouyn-Noranda should be dropped and that this motion had been accepted. The Chairman asked members whether they wished to proceed with consideration of some or all of these areas or since time was getting late leave them over until the next meeting for provisional decision.

Mme Raymond moved, seconded by Dr. Lamontagne that no bilingual district be recommended for the following areas: Schefferville, Sillery-Shannon-Portneuf-St-Gabriel de Valcartier-Stoneham and Tewksbury, Richmond, Maniwaki and Temiskamingue.

Mr. Monnin moved an amendment, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers, that Schefferville and Temiskamingue should be deleted from the list.

Mr. Savoie felt that the Board needed time to look at all these areas more closely and to discuss and make decisions on each one individually and separately. Consequently, it was moved by Mr. Savoie, seconded by Mr. Hickman that the motion and the amendment be tabled for discussion at a later date. The vote for the motion to table was four votes for and four votes against with one abstention. Since there was a tie, the Chairman voted for the motion to keep discussion open at the next meeting and therefore the motion was carried five to four.

XII - Rencontres avec les Membres du Parlement

The Secretary recapitulated plans proposed for meetings with members of parliament from New Brunswick and Ontario. Mr. Savoie said that he had spoken to Mr. Percy Smith who wished to consult with colleagues in the caucus about whether they would be prepared to meet jointly with the conservatives or separately by themselves. Mr. Savoie suggested that the Secretary consult both Percy Smith and Tom Bell and it was left with the Secretary to get in touch with the New Brunswick M.P.'s as well as Ontario M.P.'s and make the best possible arrangements for meetings on Thursday evening, November 8th.

Mr. Morrison raised the question of meetings with Ministers, in particular those who had been contacted earlier in the summer, that is Messrs. Lang and Richardson as well as Mr. Joseph Guay. There was also some other ministers potentially involved as well as members from Quebec. Since Mrs. Carrothers as well as Mr. Savoie were going to be in Ottawa for a few days during the week of October 29th, Mr. Lamontagne already there and Mr. Fox could come down from Toronto, it was agreed that if the Secretary could arrange additional meetings with ministers or other members of parliament for meetings at some convenient time during that week, he should do so, and inform those concerned. The Secretary said that he felt strongly that to be fair to the Ministry, the Board should make efforts to see at least one member of the Cabinet and discuss the situation, particularly in view of the fact that they had seen a number of other members of parliament. Mr. Savoie said that it was getting late and he doubted whether there would be much time to have additional meetings of this sort. The Chairman also pointed out that efforts had already been made without much positive response.

1:15 p.m. Dr. Lamontagne moved, seconded by Father Regimbal, that the meeting adjourn. Motion carried unanimously.

Paul Fox
Chairman

Neil M. Morrison
Secretary

Ottawa
November 7, 1973

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A 0M5



Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5

le 15 octobre 1973

Mademoiselle Hélène Lemieux,
Secrétaire à l'agenda,
Bureau du Premier ministre,
Hôtel du gouvernement,
Québec.

Mademoiselle,

Par la présente, j'accuse réception de
votre lettre du 21 septembre 1973.

Les membres du Conseil consultatif des
Districts bilingues et moi-même comprenons très bien
que l'emploi du temps du Premier ministre puisse
l'empêcher de nous recevoir. Nous serons toujours
intéressés à le rencontrer à une date ultérieure.

Je vous remercie de votre intérêt et vous
prie, mademoiselle, d'agréer l'expression de mes
meilleurs sentiments.

Le Président,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paul Fox".

Paul Fox



le 1er novembre 1973

*L'honorable Robert Bourassa,
Premier ministre du Québec,
Hôtel du gouvernement,
Québec, Qué.*

Monsieur le Premier ministre,

*Permettez-moi d'abord de vous féliciter de
votre victoire aux dernières élections provinciales.*

*Comme le soulignait ma dernière lettre, le
Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues doit
remettre bientôt son rapport. Son mandat lui demande
de consulter le gouvernement des différentes provinces.*

*Nous sollicitons par la présente une entrevue
avec vous et, si vous le jugez bon, avec d'autres
membres de votre cabinet, soit à Québec, soit à
Montréal. Nous aimerions discuter des recommandations
que nous nous proposons de présenter au sujet du Québec.*

*Espérant recevoir une réponse affirmative de
votre part, je vous prie, monsieur le Premier ministre,
d'agréer avec l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments,
l'assurance de ma sincère collaboration.*

Le Président,

Paul Fox

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on a meeting of the Alberta Government
representatives and Mrs. Carrothers at Edmonton, Alta.

October 9, 1973

A meeting was held in Edmonton, Alta., on October 9, 1973 with representatives of the Alberta Provincial Government and attended solely by Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers. The following persons were present for the Provincial Government:

Mr. L.D. Mabbott,	Executive Director, Dept. of Federal and Inter-governmental Affairs (equivalent to Deputy Minister)
Mr. L. Usher,	Deputy Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation
M. Philippe Lamoureux,	Associate Director of Curriculum (Languages), Department of Education
Mr. Ken Kyle,	Director, Social and Cultural Affairs Branch, Department of Federal and Inter-governmental Affairs
Mr. Orissia Lennie,	Inter-governmental Affairs Officer

The meeting took place in Mr. Mabbott's office in the Blue Cross Building, Edmonton, Alberta at 10:00 a.m.

The notes prepared by Mrs. Carrothers are attached as Annex A.

Ottawa
October 29, 1973

Roland Morency
Associate Secretary General

ANNEX "A"

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

MEETING IN EDMONTON -

OCTOBER 9, 1973

JANE CARROTHERS

Meeting with Mr. Mabbott, deputy Minister for Inter Governmental Affairs and Mr. Usher, deputy Minister for Youth, Culture and Recreation, Mr. Philippe Lamoureux of the Department of Education for the deputy Minister Dr. Hawsworth, Mrs. Orissa Lennie and Mr. K. Kyle.

Jane Carrothers explained the work of the Board - deputies were not briefed. Usher, deputy to Schmid felt that districts should be created in order to guarantee services. Lamoureux felt (and kept returning to his point) that many people would prefer services under 9 (2). He was referring to francophone groups. Mabbott said very little, asked whether the views of the provincial government would be taken into account when we made our recommendations. I replied that as far as I knew the viewpoints of the provinces would form part of our report - that I personally would be influenced to some extent by the province's attitude though I could not speak for my colleagues (otherwise one is telling the deputies that really there is no point in preparing a statement or taking a position, as it won't play any part in our considerations - and that would not be very clever on the part of the Board).

I was impressed by the sincerity and firmness of Lamoureux's position - he is supervisor for French language instruction and travels all over Alberta and has discussed Bilingual Districts at some length with other francophones. It was however refreshing to find in Usher a much more positive attitude than that of say Mr. Schmid his minister - but I do not know if it will prevail. Mr. Usher is the only government representative with whom I have come in contact who appears to favour the creation of districts.

Mr. Usher asked whether we had done any polling of people in potential Bilingual Districts.

Mr. Mabbott requested Mr. Kyle to organize an exchange of views between the departments concerned and offered to have a draft statement for us by the time of our November meeting.

Jane Carruthers

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUESCompte rendu de la visite de la région de
Arborfield et Zenon Park, Sask.

les 4, 5 et 6 octobre 1973

Ce préambule fait état des dates, endroits et personnes rencontrées aux endroits indiqués. Les commentaires pertinents à cette tournée, tels que préparés par les membres du Conseil participant à la visite, se trouvent en annexe.

Vendredi, le 5 octobre 1973- ARBORFIELD, Sask. -

La délégation du Conseil incluant les personnes suivantes, se sont rendues à Arborfield à 14h30 pour rencontrer le préfet de la municipalité rurale de Arborfield, le maire de Arborfield, le clerk de Arborfield et quelques membres du Conseil municipal:

A. Monnin, Comm.

Jane Carrothers, Comm.

Yvonne Raymond, Comm.

Roland Morency, Sec.gen.associé

M. E.P. Sawchyn, clerk de la municipalité de Arborfield, avec qui le Secrétaire général s'était entretenu au téléphone a informé les membres du Conseil qu'aucune des personnes visées par cette rencontre avait signifié un intérêt quelconque et s'était rendu au rendez-vous. Les renseignements obtenus plus tard à Zenon Park semblent indiquer que M. Sawchyn, n'étant pas lui-même très favorable à l'idée des districts bilingues, aurait saboté les possibilités de cette rencontre.

- ZENON PARK, Sask. -

A 20h, la délégation rencontrait au centre culturel de Zenon Park quelque 32 personnes convoquées par M. Henri Poulin de Zenon Park.

Les personnes suivantes étaient présentes:

Rita C. Hudon,

Catéchèse et Dame Auxiliaire
de la paroisse de Zenon Park,
Zenon Park, Sask.

Laura M. Archer,

Dame Auxiliaire, Zenon Park

Marthe Chartier,

Membre du centre culturel et
secrétaire des Dames Auxiliaires,
Maitresse de poste et membre de
l'ACFC, Zenon Park, Sask.

Soeur Claire Dargis,	Secrétaire ACFC, Centre culturel rex mundi, Conseil d'administration paroissiale, Membre des Dames Auxiliaires FFCF, Zenon Park
Mme Bertha Poulin,	Conseil d'administration paroissiale, Dame de la Fédération canadienne-française, membre du FFCF et Dames Auxiliaires, Zenon Park, Sask.
Marguerite Perrault,	Membre du FFCF et Dames Auxiliaires, Zenon Park, Sask.
Rita Perrault,	Membre du FFCF et Dames Auxiliaires, Zenon Park, Sask.
Bernard Perrault,	Zenon Park, Sask.
Robert Perrault,	Président des "Blés d'or", Zenon Park
Jean Courteau,	Agent d'assurance-vie, Président du comité de l'hôpital, Zenon Park
Florent Lalonde,	Garagiste, Conseil du village, Zenon Park, Sask.
Lawrence R. Wassill,	Implement dealer and mayor of Zenon Park Village, Zenon Park, Sask.
Georges Pelletier,	Marchand-épicier, Zenon Park, Sask.
Cécile Marchildon,	Etudiante, Zenon Park, Sask.
Marguerite Marchildon,	Etudiante, Zenon Park, Sask.
Armand Dion,	Fermier, Grand Commissaire, Secrétaire de ZP Industries Ltd. C.P. 247, Zenon Park, Sask.
Henri Poulin,	Président du centre culturel Président de ZP Industries Ltd. C.P. 53, Zenon Park, Sask.
Louise Dion,	Zenon Park, Sask.
Alice Valois,	Membre de l'ACFC et centre culturel Dames Auxiliaires, Zenon Park, Sask.
Jeanne Leblanc,	Présidente de la Fédération des Femmes canadiennes-françaises, C.P. 61, Zenon Park, Sask.

Jeanne Leblanc,	Vice-présidente de l'ACFC, Zenon Park, Sask.
Madeleine Marchildon,	Membre de l'ACFC et du centre culturel, Trésorière de FFCF, Zenon Park, Sask.
Charles Roy,	Rentier, Zenon Park, Sask.
Résina Favreau,	Mère de famille, Secrétaire du voyage-échange, remplaçante à l'école, Zenon Park, Sask.
Pauline Hudon,	Présidente du comité de l'Age d'Or, Nouveaux horizons, Zenon Park, Sask.
Dorothee Turcotte,	Mère de famille et membre du comité des Nouveaux horizons et Dames Auxiliaires, Zenon Park, Sask.
Ronald J. Wassill,	Président de la Chambre de Commerce de Zenon Park, Zenon Park, Sask.
Paul Marchildon,	Fermier, Zenon Park, Sask,
Léon Marchildon,	Président du cercle local de L'ACFC, Zenon Park, Sask.
Marielle Marchildon,	Etudiante, Membre des Blés d'Or, Zenon Park, Sask.
Laurier McCrea,	Hôtelier et fermier, Zenon Park
Cécile McCrea,	Hôtelière, Zenon Park, Sask.

Ottawa,
le 10 octobre 1973

Roland Morency
Secrétaire général associé

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARDReport on Visit to Zenon Park-Arborfield, SaskatchewanOctober 5, 1973

by

Jane Carrothers

Mme Raymond, Judge Monnin, Col. Morency and I left the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon by car at 9:00 a.m. in bright sunshine. The harvest colours still clothed the fields and copses giving life to this immense land.

We had 200 miles to drive to reach the village of Arborfield, which lies east of Prince Albert. Members will recall the efforts made by Dr. Cartwright to carve out a large district for this region as a remedy for the measles. A large district would take in areas where there are few, if any francophones. The Board was told by Mr. Tchorzewski the Minister of Youth and also by representatives of the "Association Culturelle des Canadiens-français de Saskatchewan" that it would be unwise to recommend such a district. In April when members first visited Saskatchewan and met Mme Gaudet et M. Gaudet in Saskatoon, they were of the opinion that Zenon Park-Arborfield would be a viable district on its own, whereas St. Front and St. Brieux would not.

As we sped along, Judge Monnin pointed out the occasional francophone hamlet and we left the main highway to pass through Prud'homme and Vonda. We reached Arborfield a little late for the meeting arranged by Mr. Sawchyn, the Municipal Clerk. Arborfield is not a thriving community, judging from outward appearance.

We entered the municipal offices to find only a blasé Mr. Sawchyn, who told us that no one was there to meet us because no one was interested. I was non-plussed by this state of affairs, my colleagues while just as irritated showed less annoyance. Mr. Sawchyn obviously enjoyed hugely the fact that four busy people had come such a long way for nothing! I was chiefly disturbed by the fact that no one cared even to express opposition to the work of the Board. It became clear later on that Mr. Sawchyn liked to show his

power by such rude gestures and in the words of Mayor Wassill of Zenon Park, he was not typical of the people he supposedly serves. Said Mayor Wassill, he may not have invited anyone at all to meet us! In any case, I was depressed by the turn of events.

At 8:00 p.m. our delegation met 32 francophones at the Cultural Centre of Zenon Park. The figures for this area show a total of 695 FMT in the combined census subdivisions of Arborfield and Connaught, part of the town of Zenon Park being in the latter area. The percentage is 21.9. This community itself is 72.5% FMT. The mayor told us that people coming in to Zenon Park who do not know French usually learn it. The main stimulus for language and culture comes from l'ACFCS, representatives of the Secretary of State department seldom visit. Emphasis on poor TV reception and no French TV. The school goes to Grade XII but I do not have a note on the amount of French in the program. These people did not give an impression of much vitality, rather were they passive, but they were interested in what a Bilingual District might do for them, as evidenced by the fact that they came to meet us. The quality of the language was uneven. Mme Raymond remarked that the young people present had some difficulty in expressing themselves. Nonetheless they were present. Zenon Park has elements of the Port au Port situation - the people really are isolated and do not appear to mix with people from the St. Front, St. Brieux or Prince Albert, rather they go to Saskatoon. There is no federal service centre in the proposed Bilingual District, the nearest would be Tisdale, 20 miles away, where a few services exist. There is some industry connected to farming, e.g. grass drying or in the local term "alfalfa de-hy" and thus some employment for the rising generation.

My assessment is that the Board should recommend Zenon Park Arborfield as a Bilingual District thus giving it a chance to reap whatever benefits it may from the "booster" aspect we speak of.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Compte rendu de la rencontre des représentants
du Conseil avec les représentants du gouvernement
provincial de l'Ontario à Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario

le 17 septembre 1973

Cette préface a pour but de compléter, quant à la date et aux personnes rencontrées, les sentiments exprimés par les membres du Conseil qui se trouvent en annexe.

Délégation du Conseil:

Paul Fox, président
H. Hickman, Comm.
L. Lamontagne, Comm.
N. Morrison, Sec.

Yvonne Raymond, Comm.
J. Carrothers, Comm.
A. Regimbal, Comm.
R. Morency, Sec. associé
D. Cartwright, Recherche

La délégation se rendait à l'hôtel Park Plaza à Toronto à 12h15 pour un déjeuner offert par le Dr D.T. Wright, Secrétaire provincial adjoint pour le Développement social.

A la suite de ce déjeuner, des consultations eurent lieu dans une salle de l'Edifice Législatif de Queen's Park.

Etaient présents pour le gouvernement provincial de l'Ontario:

l'hon. René Brunelle,	Ministre des Affaires communautaires et sociales
l'hon. Robert Welch,	Ministre du Développement social
Dr D.T. Wright,	Secrétaire provincial adjoint pour le Développement social
Gén. W.A.B. Anderson,	Coordinateur du bilinguisme
Armand Charlebois,	Secrétaire exécutif, Coordination du bilinguisme
M. E.D. Greathed,	Directeur exécutif, Bureau des affaires inter-gouvernementales

M. Mark H. Larratt-Smith, Secrétaire, Comité du Cabinet
sur le Développement social

M. Gary Posen, Directeur, Affaires inter-
provinciales

Ottawa
le 18 septembre 1973

Roland Morency
Secrétaire général associé

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report on the Meeting with the Ontario Government

September 17, 1973

by PAUL FOX

The following members of the Board met with representatives of the Ontario Government on September 17, at 3.00 p.m. in room 336 in the Legislative Building at Queen's Park:

Mrs. Carrothers,
Prof. Hickman,
Dr. Lamontagne,
Mme Raymond,
Father Regimbal, and the
Chairman,

Accompanied by: Messrs Morrison, Morency and Cartwright.

The representatives of the Ontario Government will be noted in the attached page by Colonel Morency. They included two ministers, the Honorable Robert Welsh, and the Honorable René Brunelle, accompanied by General William Anderson, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Ontario and the Government's Co-ordinator on Bilingualism and Dr. Douglas Wright, the Deputy Minister to Mr. Welch, Mr. Edward Greathed, the Director of the Federal-Provincial Secretariat in the Ontario Government, M. Armand Charlebois and Mr. Mark H. Larratt-Smith and was also present Mr. Gary Posen.

Mr. Welch presided at the meeting and invited the Chairman of the Board to present the views of the Board. The Chairman outlined the mandate of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board and explained the nature of our work. He then mentioned some of the problems that the Board was encountering in attempting to delineate the boundaries of possible bilingual districts in Ontario. He then invited Dr. Cartwright to outline on the map the possible boundaries of districts in Ontario. Dr. Cartwright went through on the map the list of the potential districts in Ontario, noting that the Board was considering the creation of districts in

the areas of Windsor-Kent, Welland-Port Colborne, Midland-Penetang, the Eastern counties of Ontario up to the National Capital Region, the North-eastern section of Ontario containing the counties of Timiskaming, Nipissing, Cochrane and Algoma, and the problem of the communities which have a 10% or greater minority concentration west of Algoma toward the boundary with Manitoba.

Mr. Welch, who was well briefed on the problems of the Board, raised some of the difficulties that were in the minds of the Ontario Government. He noted the large concentrations of FMT persons in cities such as Toronto and wondered how the Board was going to insure that services be provided in French in such areas. He noted also that the most recent report of the Official Languages Commissioner had raised some doubts about the utility of bilingual districts as an instrument for providing bilingual services. He said that the Ontario Government had not changed the view that it had taken in 1970, at the time of the meeting with the first Bilingual Districts Board, when the Ontario representatives pointed out, that Ontario believed that it was wiser to attempt to meet the demand for bilingual services where it arose by pragmatic and practical decisions, rather than by creating bilingual districts. He intimated that he believed personally that the experience that we had all had with the possibilities of bilingual districts providing services, had only confirmed the views of the Ontario Government. He felt that the Ontario Government had responded to the needs of the minority official language group in Ontario, in a practical way by following the boundaries proposed for the districts by the first Board and by attempting to supply services in those districts. I thought myself that this was an interesting illustration of the way in which a Board's recommendations can have some effect and even be implemented to some degree without the official report ever being acted upon by the government that had commissioned it originally.

In response to a precise question from the Chairman on the point, Mr. Welch said that the Ontario Government did not wish to change its mind at the present moment and to accept the invitation provided in the Official Languages Act, to act in concert with the Federal Government in declaring bilingual districts, which were demarcated zones. At the same time, he noted that the Ontario Government was very interested in attempting to provide services in the minority language and that it had done a great deal to move in this direction since the first Board had met with it. We told the Minister that we had discovered in our travels that there had been a considerable improvement in the provision of provincial

services in many areas in the French language.

In response to another question, the Minister asked General Anderson to indicate how the Ontario Government had met demands for bilingual services. Mr. Anderson noted that the demands had been answered on a practical basis, that is, where there had been demands made through, for instance, elected representatives, then services had been provided. He noted also that the government had established a priority within Ontario for rendering bilingual services. At the top of the list was the National Capital Region.

The Chairman pointed out that the scattered and isolated French speaking communities west of Algoma, such as Longlac and Manitouwadge, were in need of great help to preserve their French culture and he invited the Ontario representatives to suggest how the needs of this group might be serviced. Mr. Welsh expressed concern for the preservation of the French culture in these areas and said that in his opinion, the chief need was for educational services and for the means of communication in the French language, that is via radio and television. He also thought that the distribution of French language newspaper in the area was important. The Chairman and at least one other member of the Board agreed with this order of priority of importance of the means for preserving the minority culture. Mr. Welsh implied that if the minority would make its demands known, the Ontario Government would seek to give assistance to the best of its ability without proclaiming bilingual districts.

Father Regimbal asked what the reaction of the Ontario Government would be, if the Board were to recommend the creation of a bilingual district in Northern Ontario which extended not only to Algoma from the Eastern boundary of Ontario, but continued on to the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, thereby including the whole of Northern Ontario in one bilingual district. I did not make notes on this meeting with the Ontario Government and I cannot remember at this point exactly what the response of Mr. Welsh was, but subject to correction by other members of the Board who were present, my impression was that Mr. Welsh did not seem to think that the government would be too upset if a bilingual district were created for the whole of Northern Ontario. I think it was at this point that he expressed the view that if such small community as Longlac and Manitouwadge and Marathon were to survive, they needed to have strong cultural lives within themselves and such lives depended upon a desire to continue their existence in their own culture and the provision of educational facilities

and the communications media in their own language.

The meeting with the Ontario Government representatives concluded at 4.00 p.m. on a note of considerable harmony and good will.

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Compte rendu d'une rencontre avec M. Joseph P. Guay,
Député de St.Boniface, Manitoba, à Ottawa

le 6 novembre 1973

La rencontre avec M. Guay avait lieu à son bureau, édifice Confédération à 11h le 6 novembre 1973. Un compte rendu de cette rencontre préparé par M. Léopold Lamontagne se trouve en annexe.

Représentaient le Conseil:

Léopold Lamontagne, commissaire
Donald Cartwright, recherche
Roland Morency, secrétaire général associé

le 16 novembre 1973

Roland Morency, sec.gen.associé

Conseil des Districts bilingues

Rencontre avec M. Joseph P. Guay, député de St-Boniface, Manitoba

Le mardi, 6 novembre 1973

Le J. P. Guay

La conversation a débuté par l'explication du mandat du Conseil, l'énumération des membres qui le composent, ainsi que l'exposé des problèmes relatifs au Manitoba: la délimitation des districts proposés, l'agglomération urbaine de Winnipeg où se trouvent la plupart des services. Nous avons également mentionné les visites antérieures faites par le 1er Conseil et par le nôtre, la rencontre des principaux représentants de groupes francophones au Collège de St-Boniface et celle du premier ministre Schreyer et de son collègue l'hon. Desjardins.

M. Guay est un homme d'abord facile, de conversation fort agréable, qui connaît bien sa province, qui se montre tout à fait en accord avec les propositions que le Conseil a étudiées et qui se fie entièrement aux avis du juge Monnin à cet égard.

Nous lui avons laissé la documentation (cartes, etc.) relative au Manitoba et il a demandé s'il pouvait, au besoin, communiquer avec le Conseil. Nous l'avons prié de le faire. En le quittant nous l'avons remercié de nous avoir reçus à si bref avis et, en retour, il nous a exprimé sa gratitude pour la peine que nous avons prise d'aller le renseigner sur nos travaux auxquels il s'est dit très intéressé.

Je crois que le Conseil compte en M. Guay un appui fidèle.

District recommended for
the province of Newfoundland

Districts recommandés pour
la province de Terre-Neuve

1. West Labrador

a. *description*

the bilingual district of
West Labrador consists of
census subdivision D- West
Labrador and the Local
Improvement Districts
(L.I.D.) of Labrador City
and Wabush, in census
division No.10.

1. West Labrador

a. *description*

le district bilingue de
West Labrador se compose
de la subdivision de
recensement D- West
Labrador et des districts
d'amélioration locale
(D.A.L.) de Labrador City
et Wabush, dans la
division de recensement
no.10.

b. *1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971*

division - subdivision	total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Division no.10 (part-pt)			
Labrador (part-pt)			
Labrador City L.I.D.-D.A.L.	7,620	860	11.3
Wabush L.I.D.-D.A.L.	3,385	170	5.0
Unorganized by subdivision			
-non municipalisé par subdivision			
D-West Labrador	2,615	425	16.3
total	13,620	1,455	10.7

c. *electoral districts*

the bilingual district of
West Labrador is located
in part of the federal
electoral district of
Grand Falls-White Bay-

c. *circonscriptions électorales*

le district bilingue de
West Labrador se situe
dans une partie de la
circonscription électorale
fédérale de Grand Falls-

Labrador, and in part of the provincial electoral district of Labrador North and Labrador West.

White Bay-Labrador, et dans une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Labrador North et Labrador West.

2. Port au Port

a. description

the bilingual district of Port au Port consists of census subdivision E - Port au Port Peninsula, and the Local Government Communities (L.G.C.) of Cape St. George - Petit Jardin - Grand Jardin - De Grau - Marches Point - Loretto - Sheaves Cove and Lourdes, in census division no. 4.

2. Port au Port

a. description

le district bilingue de Port au Port se compose de la subdivision de recensement E - Port au Port Peninsula, et des Centres d'administration locale (C.A.L.) de Cape St. George - Petit Jardin - Grand Jardin - De Grau - Marches Point - Loretto - Sheaves Cove, et Lourdes, dans la division de recensement no 4.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 4 (part-pt)			
Cape St. George, -			
Petit Jardin, - Grand			
Jardin, - De Grau, -			
Marches Point, - Loretto, -			
Sheaves Cove, L.G.C. -			
C.A.L.	1,595	470	29.5
Lourdes, L.G.C. - C.A.L.	960	15	1.6
Unorganized by subdivision			
-non municipalisé par subdivision			
E - Port au Port	2,600	310	11.9
Peninsula			
Total	5,155	795	15.4

c. electoral districts

the bilingual district of Port au Port is located in part of the federal electoral district of Humber - St. George's - St. Barbe, and in part of the provincial electoral district of Port au Port.

c. circonscriptions électorales

le district bilingue de Port au Port comprend une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de Humber - Saint-Georges - Sainte-Barbe, et une partie de la circonscription électorale provinciale de Port au Port.

Districts recommended for the
province of Prince Edward
Island

Districts recommandés pour la
province de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard

1. Egmont

a. *description*

the bilingual district of
Egmont consists of Town-
ships numbers 1 to 17 in-
clusive, and includes the
towns of Alberton and Sum-
merside, and the villages
of Miminigash, Miscouche,
O'Leary, St. Eleanors,
St. Louis, Tignish, Tyne
Valley, Wellington and
Wilmot, in the census di-
vision of Prince.

1. Egmont

a. *description*

le district bilingue d'Eg-
mont se compose des town-
ships nos 1 à 17, inclusi-
vement, des villes d'Alberton
et Summerside, et des vil-
lages de Miminigash, Miscou-
che, O'Leary, St. Eleanors,
St. Louis, Tignish, Tyne
Valley, Wellington et Wilmot,
dans la division de recense-
ment de Prince.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Prince, division (pt-part.)			
Townships 1 à/to 17	16,425	3,910	23.8
towns - villes			
Alberton	975	50	5.1
Summerside	9,440	880	9.3
villages			
Miminigash	415	15	3.6
Miscouche	750	255	34.0
O'Leary	795	10	1.3
St. Eleanors	1,620	75	4.6
St. Louis	165	70	42.4
Tignish	1,060	270	25.5
Tyne Valley	150	-	-
Wellington	345	240	69.6
Wilmot	735	10	1.4
Total	32,875	5,785	17.6

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Egmont is located in the federal electoral district of Egmont and part of the federal electoral district of Malpègue; it contains the provincial electoral districts of First, Second and Fifth and part of the Third and Fourth Electoral Districts of Prince County.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue d'Egmont comprend la circonscription électorale fédérale d'Egmont et une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de Malpègue; il comprend les circonscriptions électorales provinciales First, Second et Fifth et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales, Third et Fourth Electoral Districts du comté de Prince.

Districts recommended for the
province of Nova Scotia

Districts recommandés pour la
province de Nouvelle-Ecosse

1. Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of
Antigonish-Inverness-
Richmond consists of the
census divisions of
Antigonish, Inverness
and Richmond.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques de recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
<hr/>			
Divisions			
Antigonish	16,815	1,275	7.6
Inverness	20,375	3,820	18.7
Richmond	12,735	5,155	40.5
<hr/>			
Total	49,925	10,250	20.5
<hr/>			

- c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of
Antigonish-Inverness-Rich-
mond is located in part of
the federal electoral dis-
tricts of Cape Breton-East
Richmond and Cape Breton
Highlands-Canso. It also
comprises the provincial
electoral districts of An-
tigonish, Inverness and
Richmond.

1. Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond

- a. *description*
le district bilingue d'Anti-
gonish-Inverness-Richmond se
compose des divisions de
recensement d'Antigonish,
Inverness et Richmond.

- c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue d'Anti-
gonish-Inverness-Richmond
comprend une partie des cir-
conscriptions électorales fé-
dérales de Cape Breton-East
Richmond et Cape Breton High-
lands-Canso; il comprend les
circonscriptions électorales
provinciales d'Antigonish,
Inverness et Richmond.

2. Digby-Yarmouth

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of Digby-Yarmouth consists of the census divisions of Digby and Yarmouth.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques de recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Divisions			
Digby	20,350	7,730	38.0
Yarmouth	24,685	7,785	31.5
Total	45,035	15,515	34.5

- c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Digby-Yarmouth is located in part of the federal electoral district of South Western Nova; it comprises the provincial electoral districts of Clare, Digby and Yarmouth.

2. Digby-Yarmouth

- a. *description*
le district bilingue de Digby-Yarmouth se compose des divisions de recensement de Digby et de Yarmouth.

- c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Digby-Yarmouth comprend une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de South Western Nova; il comprend les circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Clare, Digby et Yarmouth.

Districts recommended for the
province of New Brunswick

Districts recommandés pour la
province du Nouveau-Brunswick

1. New Brunswick

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of
New Brunswick consists of
the entire province of New
Brunswick.

- b. *1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971*

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Province			
New Brunswick — Nouveau-Brunswick	634,555	215,730	34.0
Total	634,555	215,730	34.0

- c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of
New Brunswick comprises the
federal electoral districts
of Carleton-Charlotte,
Fundy-Royal, Gloucester,
Madawaska-Victoria, Moncton,
Northumberland-Miramichi,
Restigouche, Saint John-
Lancaster, Westmorland-Kent
and York-Sunbur it com-
prises the provincial elec-
toral districts of Albert,
Bathurst City, Campbellton
City, Carleton, Charlotte
County, Edmunston City,

1. Nouveau-Brunswick

- a. *description*
le district bilingue du Nou-
veau-Brunswick se compose du
territoire de la province du
Nouveau-Brunswick.

- c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue du Nou-
veau-Brunswick comprend les
circonscriptions électorales
fédérales de Carleton-Charlotte,
Fundy-Royal, Gloucester,
Madawaska-Victoria, Moncton,
Northumberland-Miramichi,
Restigouche, Saint-Jean-
Lancaster, Westmorland-Kent et
York-Sunbury; il comprend
les circonscriptions électo-
rales provinciales d'Albert,
Bathurst City, Campbellton
City, Carleton, Charlotte
County, Edmunston City,

Fredericton City, Gloucester,
Kent, Kings, Madawaska,
Moncton City, Northumberland,
Queen, Restigouche, Saint
John Centre, Saint John East,
Saint John West, Sunbury,
Victoria, Westmorland, and
York.

Fredericton City, Gloucester,
Kent, Kings, Madawaska,
Moncton City, Northumberland,
Queen, Restigouche,
Saint John Centre, Saint
John East, Saint John West,
Sunbury, Victoria, Westmorland
et York.

Districts recommended for the
province of Quebec

1. Huntingdon-Compton

a. *description*

the bilingual district of Huntingdon-Compton consists of the census subdivisions of Adamsville, Austin, Bolton-Est, Bolton-Ouest, Potton, St-Etienne-de-Bolton and Sutton, the towns of Bromont, Lac-Brome and Sutton, and the villages of Abercorn, Adamsville, Brome, East Farnham and Eastman, in the census division of Brome; the census subdivisions of St-Malachie-d'Ormstown and Très-Saint-Sacrement, and villages of Howick and Ormstown, in the census division of Châteauguay; the census subdivisions of Bury, Clifton partie est, Compton, Compton Station, Eaton, Hampden, Lingwick and Newport, the towns of Cookshire, Scotstown and Waterville and the villages of Compton and Sawyerville, in the census divisions of Compton; the census subdivision of Milan, in the census division of Frontenac; the census subdivisions of Dundee, Elgin, Franklin, Godmanchester, Havelock, Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook and St-Anicet, the town of Huntingdon, and the village of Hemmingford, in the census division of Huntingdon; the census subdivisions of Bedford, Dunham,

Districts recommandés pour la
province de Québec

1. Huntingdon-Compton

a. *description*

le district bilingue d'Huntingdon-Compton se compose des subdivisions de recensement d'Adamsville, Austin, Bolton-Est, Bolton-Ouest, Potton, St-Etienne-de-Bolton, et Sutton, des villes de Bromont, Lac-Brome et Sutton, et des villages d'Abercorn, Adamsville, Brome, East Farnham et Eastman, dans la division de recensement de Brome; des subdivisions de recensement de St-Malachie-d'Ormstown et Très-Saint-Sacrement, et des villages d'Howick et Ormstown, dans la division de recensement de Châteauguay; des subdivisions de recensement de Bury, Clifton partie est, Compton, Compton Station, Eaton, Hampden, Lingwick et Newport, des villes de Cookshire, Scotstown et Waterville, et des villages de Compton et Sawyerville, dans la division de recensement de Compton; de la subdivision de recensement de Milan, dans la division de recensement de Frontenac; des subdivisions de recensement de Dundee, Elgin, Franklin, Godmanchester, Havelock, Hemmingford, Hinchinbrook et St-Anicet, de la ville de Huntingdon, et du village d'Hemmingford, dans la division de recensement de Huntingdon; des subdivisions de recensement

Frelighsburg, St-Armand-Ouest, St-Georges-de-Clarenceville, St-Ignace-de-Stanbridge, St-Thomas, Stanbridge, Stanbridge Station and Venise-en-Québec, the towns of Bedford and Cowansville, and the villages of Clarenceville, Dunham, Frelighsburg and Philipsburg, in the census division of Missisquoi; the census subdivision of Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel and St-Bernard-de-Lacolle, and the village of Lacolle, in the census division of St-Jean; the census subdivisions of St-Joachim-de-Shefford, Shefford and Stukeley-Sud, the town of Waterloo, and the villages of Stukeley-Sud and Warden, in the census division of Shefford; the census subdivision of Ascot, and the town of Lennoxville, in the census division of Sherbrooke; the census subdivisions of Barnston, Barnston-Ouest, Hatley, Hatley partie ouest, Ogden, Ste-Catherine-de-Hatley, St-Mathieu-de-Dixville, Stanstead and Stanstead-Est, the town of Rock Island, and the villages of Ayer's Cliff, Beebe Plain, Dixville, Hatley, North Hatley and Stanstead Plain, in the census division of Stanstead; the census subdivision of Dudswell, and the villages of Bishopton and Marbleton, in the census division of Wolfe.

de Bedford, Dunham, Frelighsburg, St-Armand-Ouest, St-Georges-de-Clarenceville, St-Ignace-de-Stanbridge, St-Thomas, Stanbridge, Stanbridge Station et Venise-en-Québec, des villes de Bedford et Cowansville, et des villages de Clarenceville, Dunham, Frelighsburg et Philipsburg, dans la division de recensement de Missisquoi; des subdivisions de recensement de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel et St-Bernard-de-Lacolle, et du village de Lacolle, dans la division de recensement de St-Jean; des subdivisions de recensement de St-Joachim-de-Shefford, Shefford et Stukeley-Sud, de la ville de Waterloo, et des villages de Stukeley-Sud et Warden, dans la division de recensement de Shefford; de la subdivision de recensement d'Ascot, et de la ville de Lennoxville, dans la division de recensement de Sherbrooke; des subdivisions de recensement de Barnston, Barnston-Ouest, Hatley, Hatley partie ouest, Ogden, Ste-Catherine-de-Hatley, St-Mathieu-de-Dixville, Stanstead et Stanstead-Est, de la ville de Rock Island, et des villages d'Ayer's Cliff, Beebe Plain, Dixville, North Hatley et Stanstead Plain, dans la division de recensement de Stanstead; de la subdivision de recensement de Dudswell, et des villages de Bishopton et Marbleton, dans la division de recensement de Wolfe.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division subdivision	Total	Anglais English	percentage pourcentage
Brome, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
Adamsville	1,410	410	29.1
Austin	1,060	485	45.8
Bolton-Est	465	360	77.4
Bolton-Ouest	520	410	78.8
Potyon	1,660	885	53.3
St-Etienne-de-Bolton	305	70	23.0
Sutton	950	605	63.7
villes - towns			
Bromont	1,090	210	19.3
Lac-Brome	4,060	2,705	66.6
Sutton	1,685	830	49.3
villages			
Abercorn	370	145	39.2
Adamsville	495	45	9.1
Brome	295	230	78.0
East Farnham	360	210	58.3
Eastman	525	95	18.1
Châteauguay, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
St-Malachie-d'Ormstown	2,035	805	39.6
Très-Saint-Sacrement	1,445	845	58.5
villages			
Howick	575	285	49.6
Ormstown	1,520	710	46.7
Compton, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
Bury	1,145	680	59.4
Clifton, partie est	425	100	23.5
Compton	810	165	20.4
Compton Station	825	120	14.5
Eaton	1,595	640	40.1
Hampden	160	25	15.6
Lingwick	610	75	12.3
Newport	855	435	50.9
villes - towns			
Cookshire	1,485	280	18.9
Scotstown	920	200	21.7
Waterville	1,480	430	29.1
villages			
Compton	505	55	10.9
Sawyerville	865	440	50.9

Frontenac, division (part-pt)			
subdivision			
Milan	270	35	13.0
Huntingdon, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
Dundee	480	250	52.1
Elgin	455	275	60.4
Franklin	1,160	320	27.6
Godmanchester	1,885	960	50.9
Havelock	660	335	50.8
Hemmingford	1,675	825	49.3
Hinchinbrook	1,310	1,330	69.6
St-Anicet	1,725	265	15.4
ville - town			
Huntingdon	3,090	1,085	35.1
village			
Hemmingford	810	390	48.1
Missisquoi, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
Bedford	595	205	34.5
Dunham	1,735	585	33.7
Frelighsburg	690	140	20.3
St-Armand-Ouest	945	305	32.3
St-Georges-de-Clarenceville	555	235	42.3
St-Ignace-de-Stanbridge	835	140	16.8
St-Thomas	540	230	42.6
Stanbridge	885	575	65.0
Stanbridge Station	415	55	13.3
Venise-en-Québec	505	80	15.8
villes - towns			
Bedford	2,785	645	23.2
Cowansville	11,920	2,190	18.4
villages			
Clarenceville	340	200	58.8
Dunham	485	110	22.7
Frelighsburg	345	45	13.0
Philipsburg	390	150	38.5
St-Jean, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel	990	150	15.2
St-Bernard-de-Lacolle	1,400	250	17.9
village			
Lacolle	1,255	175	13.9
Shefford, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
St-Joachim-de-Shefford	915	120	13.1
Shefford	1,745	410	23.5
Stukeley-Sud	470	80	17.0
villes-town			
Waterloo	4,935	1,065	21.6
villages			
Stukeley-Sud	390	175	44.9
Warden	385	80	20.8

Sherbrooke, division (part-pt)			
subdivision			
Ascot	4,320	1,550	35.9
ville-town			
Lennoxville	3,860	2,790	72.3
Stanstead, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
Barnston	1,350	140	10.4
Barnston-Ouest	600	175	29.2
Hatley	575	390	67.8
Hatley, partie ouest	440	265	60.2
Ogden	775	555	71.6
Ste-Catherine-de-Hatley	985	110	11.2
St-Mathieu-de-Dixville	300	45	15.0
Stanstead	720	430	59.7
Stanstead-Est	810	380	46.9
ville - town			
Rock Island	1,340	760	56.7
villages			
Ayer's Cliff	875	615	70.3
Beebe Plain	1,235	565	45.7
Dixville	550	240	43.6
Hatley	215	185	86.0
North Hatley	725	520	71.7
Stanstead Plain	1,195	580	48.5
Wolfe, division (part-pt)			
subdivision			
Dudswell	620	115	18.5
villages			
Bishopton	335	115	34.3
Marbleton	615	55	8.9
<hr/>			
Total	105,515	39,030	37.0

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of
Huntingdon-Compton comprises
part of the federal electoral
districts of Beauharnois-
Salaberry, Brome-Missisquoi,
Compton, Richmond, Saint-Jean,
Shefford and Sherbrooke; it
comprises part of the pro-
vincial electoral districts
of Brôme-Missisquoi,
Huntingdon, Iberville,
Mégantic-Compton, Orford,
Saint-François, Saint-Jean
and Shefford.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue d'Hun-
tingdon-Compton comprend
une partie des circonscrip-
tions électorales fédéra-
les de Beauharnois-Salaberry,
Brome-Missisquoi, Compton,
Richmond, Saint-Jean, Shef-
ford et Sherbrooke; il com-
prend une partie des cir-
conscriptions électorales
provinciales de Brôme-Missis-
quoi, Huntingdon, Iberville,
Mégantic-Compton, Orford,
Saint-François, Saint-Jean
et Shefford.

2. Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes

a. description

the bilingual district of Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes consists of the census subdivisions of Arundel, Chatham, Gore, Grenville, Harrington, Lac-des-Seize-Iles, Mille-Isles, Montcalm, Morin Heights, St-Adolphe-d'Howard, St-André-d'Argenteuil, Wentworth and Wentworth-Nord, the city of Lachute, the town of Barkmere, and the village of Brownsburg, Calumet, Carillon, Grenville and St-André-Est, in the census division of Argenteuil; the census subdivision of St-Colomban and the city of Ste-Scholastique, in the census division of Deux-Montagnes; the census subdivisions of Namur and Ponsonby, in the census division of Papineau.

2. Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes

a. description

le district bilingue d'Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes se compose des subdivisions de recensement de Arundel, Chatham, Gore, Grenville, Harrington, Lac-des-Seize-Iles, Mille-Isles, Montcalm, Morin Heights, St-Adolphe-d'Howard, St-André-d'Argenteuil, Wentworth et Wentworth-Nord, la cité de Lachute, la ville de Barkmere et les villages de Brownsburg, Calumet, Carillon, Grenville et St-André-Est, dans la division de recensement d'Argenteuil; de la subdivision de recensement de St-Colomban et de la cité de Ste-Scholastique, dans la division de recensement de Deux-Montagnes; des subdivisions de recensement de Namur et Ponsonby, dans la division de recensement de Papineau.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques de recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	English anglais	percentage pourcentage
Argenteuil, division (part-nt)			
subdivisions			
Arundel	395	275	69.6
Chatham	3,080	850	27.6
Gore	255	205	80.4
Grenville	1,875	1,070	57.1
Harrington	700	580	82.9
Lac-des-Seize-Iles	215	15	7.0
Mille-Isles	370	230	62.2
Montcalm	245	125	51.0
Morin Heights	1,315	730	55.5
St-Adolphe-d'Howard	1,335	345	25.8
St-André-d'Argenteuil	845	160	18.9
Wentworth	145	120	82.8
Wentworth-Nord	390	65	16.7
cité - city			
Lachute	11,815	2,265	19.2
cille - town			
Barkmere	50	30	60.0
villages			
Brownsburg	3,480	990	28.4

Calumet	765	185	24.2
Carillon	420	25	6.0
Grenville	1,495	340	22.7
St-André-Est	1,200	205	17.1
Deux-Montagnes, division (part-pt) subdivision			
St-Colomban	1,070	135	12.6
cité - city			
Ste-Scholastique	14,785	535	3.6
Papineau, division (part-pt) subdivisions			
Namur	460	75	16.3
Ponsonby	195	70	35.9
<hr/>			
Total	46,900	9,625	20.5

c. *electoral districts*

the bilingual district of Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes, Gatineau, Labelle and Terrebonne; it comprises part of the provincial electoral districts of Argenteuil and Two Mountains.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*

le district bilingue d'Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales d'Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes, Gatineau, Labelle et Terrebonne; il comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales d'Argenteuil et Deux-Montagnes.

3. *Gatineau-Pontiac*

3. *Gatineau-Pontiac*

a. *description*

the bilingual district of Gatineau-Pontiac consists of the census subdivisions of Aylwin, Denholm, Hincks, Low and Northfield, and, in whole or in part, the enumeration areas (E.A.) no. 101, 102, 103, 106 and 155 of the federal electoral district (E.D.) no. 450 (Pontiac), in the census division of Gatineau; the census subdivisions of Bowman, Lochaber partie ouest, Mayo, Mulgrave & Derry and Val-des-Bois, and, in whole or in part, the enumeration area nos. 057, 251, 252, 254 and 255 of the federal electoral district no. 421 (Gatineau), in the census division of Papineau; the census subdivisions of Alleyn & Cawood, Bristol, Chichester,

a. *description*

le district bilingue de Gatineau-Pontiac se compose des subdivisions de recensement d'Aylwin, Denholm, Hincks, Low et Northfield, et, en tout ou en partie, des secteurs de dénombrement (S.D.) no 101, 102, 103, 106 et 155 de la circonscription électorale fédérale (E.D.) no 450 (Pontiac), dans la division de recensement de Gatineau; les subdivisions de recensement de Bowman, Lochaber partie ouest, Mayo, Mulgrave & Derry et Val-des-Bois, et, en tout ou en partie, des secteurs de dénombrement no 057, 251, 252, 254 et 255 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no 421 (Gatineau), dans la division

Clarendon, Grand Calumet, Isle-aux-Allumettes, partie est, Isle-des-Allumettes, Leslie Chapham & Huddersfield, Litchfield, Mansfield & Portefract, Rapides-des-Joachims, Sheen Esher Aberdeen & Malakoff, Thorne and Waltham & Bryson, the villages of Bryson, Campbell's Bay, Fort-Coulange, Portage-du-Fort, and Shawville, and, in whole or in part, the enumeration area no 211 of the federal electoral district no 450 (Pontiac) in the census divisions of Pontiac.

de recensement de Papineau; des subdivisions de recensement d'Alleyne & Cawood, Bristol, Chichester, Clarendon, Grand Calumet, Isle-aux-Allumettes, partie est, Isle-des-Allumettes, Leslie Chapham & Huddersfield, Litchfield, Mansfield & Portefract, Rapides-des-Joachims, Sheen Esher Aberdeen & Malakoff, Thorne et Waltham & Bryson, des villages de Bryson, Campbell's Bay, Fort-Coulange, Portage-du-Fort et Shawville, et, en tout ou en partie, du secteur de dénombrement no 211, de la circonscription électorale fédérale no 450 (Pontiac), dans la division de recensement de Pontiac.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	English anglais	percentage pourcentage
Gatineau, division (pt-part.)			
subdivisions			
Aylwin	620	425	68.5
Denholm	205	75	36.6
Hincks	375	65	17.3
Low	985	725	73.6
Northfield	495	65	13.1
E.D./S.D.-E.A.			
450 101 (pt-part.)	745	90	12.1
450 102 (pt-part.)	475	310	65.3
450 103 (pt-part.)	390	270	69.2
450 106 (pt-part.)	345	235	68.1
450 155 (pt-part.)	705	5	0.7
Papineau, division (pt-part.)			
subdivisions			
Bowman	290	40	13.8
Lochaber, partie ouest	430	90	20.9
Mayo	160	100	62.5
Mulgrave & Derry	235	185	78.7
Val-des-Bois	545	55	10.1
E.D./S.D.-E.A.			
421 057 (pt-part.)	255	45	17.6
421 251 (pt-part.)	420	135	32.1
421 252 (pt-part.)	330	80	24.2
421 254 (pt-part.)	670	35	5.2
421 255 (pt-part.)	410	235	57.3

Pontiac, division (pt-part.)

subdivisions

Alleyn & Cawood	165	140	84.8
Bristol	1,020	935	91.7
Chichester	565	480	85.0
Clarendon	1,640	1,555	94.8
Grand Calumet	1,035	270	26.1
Isle-aux-Allumettes,			
partie est	390	305	78.2
Isle-des-Allumettes	640	300	46.9
Leslie, Clapham &			
Huddersfield	1,015	495	48.8
Litchfield	670	495	73.9
Mansfield & Pontefract	1,820	250	13.7
Rapides-des-Joachims	230	150	65.2
Sheen, Esher, Aberdeen			
& Malakoff	195	185	94.9
Thorne	295	225	76.3
Waltham & Bryson	490	385	78.6
villages			
Bryson	810	410	50.6
Campbell's Bay	1,185	710	59.9
Chaneau	535	360	67.3
Fort-Coulonge	1,785	260	14.6
Portage-du-Fort	435	375	86.2
Shawville	1,745	1,630	93.4
E.D./S.D.-H.A.			
450 211 (pt-part.)	545	30	5.5

Total	26,255	13,210	50.2
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Note: Datum is given for the whole of an enumeration area, even where only part of an E.A. is included within the bilingual district.

Note: Pour tout secteur de dénombrement, entier ou fractionné, situé à l'intérieur des limites du district bilingue, les données statistiques représentent des S.D. entiers.

c. electoral districts

the bilingual district of Gatineau-Pontiac comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Gatineau and Pontiac; it comprises part of the provincial electoral districts of Gatineau, Papineau and Pontiac-Témiscamingue.

c. circonscriptions électorales

le district bilingue de Gatineau-Pontiac comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Gatineau et Pontiac; il comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Gatineau, Papineau et Pontiac-Témiscamingue.

4. Gaspé-Bonaventure

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of Gaspé-Bonaventure consists of the census division of Bonaventure and Gaspé-Est.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	English Anglais	Percentage pourcentage
Divisions			
Bonaventure	41,700	6,135	14.7
Gaspé-Est	41,730	6,150	14.7
Total	83,430	12,285	14.7

- c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Gaspé-Bonaventure comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Bonaventure and Gaspé; it comprises the provincial electoral district of Bonaventure, and part of the provincial electoral district of Gaspé.

- c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Gaspé-Bonaventure comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Bonaventure et Gaspé; il comprend la circonscription électorale provinciale de Bonaventure et une partie de la circonscription électorale provinciale de Gaspé.

5. Côte Nord du Golfe St-Laurent

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of Côte Nord du Golfe St-Laurent consists of the enumeration areas nos. 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009 and 010 of the federal electoral district (E.D.) no. 441, (Manicouagan), in the census division of Saguenay.

5. Côte Nord du Golfe St-Laurent

- a. *description*
le district bilingue de Côte Nord du Golfe St-Laurent se compose des secteurs de dénombrement (S.D.) nos 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009 et 010 de la circonscription électorale fédérale (E.D.) no 441, (Manicouagan), dans la division de recensement de Saguenay.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	English Anglais	percentage pourcentage
Saguenay, division (pt-part.) E.D./S.D.-P.A.			
441 003	1,130	680	60.2
441 004	895	900	100.0
441 005	910	820	90.1
441 006	755	695	92.1
441 007	415	30	7.2
441 008	580	580	100.0
441 009	420	175	41.7
441 010	475	-	-
Total	5,580	3,880	69.5

c. electoral districts
the bilingual district of
Côte Nord du Golfe St-Laurent
comprises part of the federal
electoral district of Manicoua-
gan, and part of the provincial
electoral district of Duplessis.

c. circonscriptions électorales
le district bilingue de Côte
Nord du Golfe St-Laurent com-
prend une partie de la cir-
conscription électorale fédé-
rale de Manicouagan, et une
partie de la circonscription
électorale provinciale de
Duplessis.

6. Schefferville

6. Schefferville

a. description
the bilingual district of
Schefferville consists of the
town of Schefferville, in the
territory of New Quebec, in
the census division of
Saguenay.

a. description
le district bilingue de
Schefferville se compose
de la ville de Schefferville,
dans le territoire du Nou-
veau-Québec, dans la divi-
sion de recensement de
Saguenay.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	English Anglais	percentage pourcentage
Saguenay, division (pt-part.) Nouveau-Québec (pt-part.) town - ville Schefferville	3,270	965	29.5
Total	3,270	965	29.5

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of
Schefferville is located
within the federal electoral
district of Manicouagan, and
the provincial electoral dis-
trict of Duplessis.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de
Schefferville est situé à
l'intérieur de la circons-
cription électorale fédérale
de Manicouagan, et de la cir-
conscription électorale pro-
vinciale de Duplessis.

Districts recommended for
the province of Ontario

1. Cornwall-Hawkesbury

a. *description*

the bilingual district of Cornwall-Hawkesbury consists of the census divisions of Glengarry and Prescott; of the census subdivisions of Cambridge and Clarence, the town of Rockland, the village of Casselman, and the parts (located outside the limits of the National Capital Region) of enumeration areas (E.A.) nos. 212, 215 and 216 of the federal electoral district no. 514 (Glengarry-Prescott-Russell), in the census division of Russell;

the census subdivisions of Cornwall, Finch and Roxborough, the city of Cornwall and the village of Finch, in the census division of Stormont; the enumeration areas nos. 260, 261 and 262 of the federal electoral district no. 569 (Stormont-Dundas) in the census division of Dundas;

enumeration area no. 002 and the parts (located outside the limits of the National Capital Region) of the enumeration areas nos. 001 and 003 of the federal electoral district no. 546 (Ottawa-Carleton), and the parts

Districts recommandés pour
la province d'Ontario

1. Cornwall-Hawkesbury

a. *description*

le district bilingue de Cornwall-Hawkesbury se compose des divisions de recensement de Glengarry et Prescott; des subdivisions de recensement de Cambridge et Clarence, de la ville de Rockland, du village de Casselman, et des parties (situées à l'extérieur des limites de la Région de la Capitale Nationale) des secteurs de dénombrement (S.D.) nos 212, 215 et 216 de la circonscription électorale fédérale (E.D.) no. 514 (Glengarry-Prescott-Russell), dans la division de recensement de Russell; des subdivisions de recensement de Cornwall, Finch et Roxborough, de la cité de Cornwall et du village de Finch, dans la division de recensement de Stormont; des secteurs de dénombrement nos 260, 261 et 262 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no 569 (Stormont-Dundas) dans la division de recensement de Dundas; du secteur de dénombrement no. 002 et des parties (situées à l'extérieur des limites de la Région de la Capitale Nationale) des secteurs de dénombrement nos 001 et 003 de la circonscription électorale

(located outside the limits of the National Capital Region) of the enumeration areas nos. 157, 159 and 160 of the federal electoral district no. 516 (Grenville-Carleton), in the census division of Ottawa-Carleton.

fédérale no 546 (Ottawa-Carleton), et des parties (situées à l'extérieur des limites de la Région de la Capitale Nationale) de secteurs de dénombrement nos 157, 159 et 160 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no 516 (Grenville-Carleton) dans la division du recensement d'Ottawa-Carleton.

b) 1971 census statistics - statistiques de recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Glengarry, division	19,480	8,165	44.2
Prescott, division	27,836	22,595	81.2
Russell, division			
subdivisions			
Cambridge	2,555	2,375	93.0
Clarence	4,590	3,955	86.2
town - ville			
Rockland	3,650	3,200	87.7
village			
Casselman	1,335	1,245	93.3
E.D./S.D.-E.A. (pt-part.)			
514 212 (pt-part.)	510	550	90.2
514 215 (pt-part.)	455	425	93.4
514 216 (pt-part.)	430	150	34.9
Stormont, division (pt-part.)			
subdivisions			
Cornwall	4,540	620	13.7
Finch	2,295	860	37.5
Roxborough	2,940	840	28.6
city - cité			
Cornwall	47,120	18,165	38.6
village			
Finch	395	25	6.3
Dundas, division (part-pt)			
E.D./S.D.-E.A.			
569 260	470	55	11.7
569 261	510	50	9.8
569 262	465	135	39.8
Ottawa-Carleton, division			
(part-pt)			
E.D./S.D.-E.A.			
546 002	190	100	52.6

546	001	(pt-part.)	700	450	64.3
546	003	(pt-part.)	1,465	495	33.8
516	157	(pt-part.)	630	30	4.8
516	159	(pt-part.)	520	15	2.9
516	160	(pt-part.)	555	110	19.2

Total			122,730	64,660	52.7
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Note: Datum is given for the whole of an enumeration area even where only part of an E.A. is included within the bilingual district.

Note: Pour tout secteur de dénombrement, entier ou fractionné, situé à l'intérieur des limites du district bilingue, les données statistiques représentent des S.D. entiers.

c. electoral districts

the bilingual district of Cornwall-Hawkesbury is located in part of the federal electoral districts of Glengarry-Prescott-Russell, Grenville-Carleton, Ottawa-Carleton and Stormont-Dundas; it comprises the provincial electoral district of Glengarry and part of the provincial electoral districts of Carleton East, Grenville-Dundas, Prescott & Russell and Stormont.

c. circonscriptions électorales

le district bilingue de Cornwall-Hawkesbury comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Glengarry-Prescott-Russell, Grenville-Carleton, Ottawa-Carleton et Stormont-Dundas; il comprend la circonscription électorale provinciale de Glengarry et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Carleton East, Grenville-Dundas, Prescott & Russell et Stormont.

2. Midland-Penetang

a. description

the bilingual district of Midland-Penetang consists of the census subdivisions of Tay and Tiny, the towns of Midland and Penetanguishene, and the village of Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour, in the census division of Simcoe.

2. Midland-Penetang

a. description

le district bilingue de Midland-Penetang se compose des subdivisions de recensement de Tay et Tiny, des villes de Midland et Penetanguishene, et des villages de Port McNicoll et Victoria Harbour, dans la division de recensement de Simcoe.

1971 census statistics - statistiques de recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Simcoe, division (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
Tay	4,325	190	4.4
Tavy	5,520	2,300	41.7
towns - villes			
Midland	10,995	715	6.5
Penetanguishene	5,500	1,995	36.3
villages			
Port McNicoll	1,450	105	7.2
Victoria Harbour	1,245	100	8.0
Total	29,035	5,405	18.6

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Midland-Penetang comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Grey-Simcoe and Simcoe North, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Simcoe Centre and Simcoe East.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Midland-Penetang comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Grey-Simcoe et Simcoe-Nord, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Simcoe Centre et Simcoe East.

3. Welland

3. Welland

a. *description*
the bilingual district of Welland consists of the cities of Port Colborne and Welland, in the census division of Niagara.

a. *description*
le district bilingue de Welland se compose des cités de Port Colborne et Welland, dans la division de recensement de Niagara.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques de recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Niagara, division (part-pt)			
cities - cités			
Port Colborne	21,420	1,765	8.2
Welland	44,395	7,590	17.1
Total	65,815	9,355	14.2

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Welland is located in part of the federal electoral districts of Welland and Lincoln, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Welland and Welland South.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Welland comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Welland et Lincoln, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Welland et Welland South.

4. Windsor-Tilbury

a. *description*
the bilingual district of Windsor-Tilbury consists of the census subdivisions of Anderdon, Colchester North, Maidstone, Rochester, Sandwich South, Sandwich West, Tilbury North and Tilbury West, the city of Windsor, the towns of Belle River, Essex and Tecumseh, and the village of St. Clair Beach, in the census division of Essex; the census subdivisions of Dover and Tilbury East, and the town of Tilbury, in the census division of Kent.

4. Windsor-Tilbury

a. *description*
le district bilingue de Windsor-Tilbury se compose des subdivisions de recensement d'Anderdon, Colchester North, Maidstone, Rochester, Sandwich South, Sandwich West, Tilbury North et Tilbury West, de la cité de Windsor, des villes de Belle River, Essex et Tecumseh, et du village de St. Clair Beach, dans la division de recensement d'Essex; des subdivisions de recensement de Dover et Tilbury East et de la ville de Tilbury, dans la division de recensement de Kent.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques de recensement de 1971

division/subdivision	Total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Essex, division (pt-part.)			
subdivisions			
Anderdon	4,665	800	17.1
Colchester North	3,065	355	11.6
Maidstone	7,735	1,120	14.5
Rochester	3,640	1,345	37.0
Sandwich South	4,845	645	13.3
Sandwich West	12,105	1,815	15.0
Tilbury North	2,645	1,400	52.9
Tilbury West	1,705	335	19.6

city - cité			
Windsor	203,300	14,305	7.0
towns - villes			
Belle River	2,875	1,015	35.3
Essex	4,000	150	3.8
Tecumseh	5,165	1,350	26.1
village			
St. Clair Beach	1,985	150	7.6
Kent, division (pt-part.)			
Dover	4,420	1,580	35.7
Tilbury East	3,010	305	10.1
town - ville			
Tilbury	3,580	965	27.0
<hr/>			
Total	268,740	27,635	10.3
<hr/>			

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Windsor-Tilbury comprises the federal electoral districts of Windsor-Walkerville and Windsor-West, and part of the federal electoral districts of Essex-Windsor, Kent-Essex and Lambton-Kent; it comprises the provincial electoral districts of Sandwich-Riverside, Windsor-Walkerville and Windsor West, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Chatham-Kent, Essex-Kent and Essex South.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Windsor-Tilbury comprend les circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Windsor-Walkerville et Windsor-Ouest, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales d'Essex-Windsor, Kent-Essex et Lambton-Kent; il comprend les circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Sandwich-Riverside, Windsor-Walkerville et Windsor West, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Chatham-Kent, Essex-Kent et Essex South.

Districts recommended for the
province of Ontario

Districts recommandés pour la
province de l'Ontario

5. Sudbury-Nipissing

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of Sudbury-Nipissing consists of the census divisions of Algoma, Cochrane, Sudbury and Timiskaming; the census subdivisions of Bonfield, Caldwell, Calvin, Cameron Improvement District (I.D.), Chisholm, Ferris East, Field, Mattawan, Papineau, Springer, Temagami I.D., the unorganized territory (northern part), the city of North Bay, the towns of Bonfield, Cache Bay, Mattawa and Sturgeon Falls, and the enumeration area (E.A.) no. 201 of the federal electoral district (E.D.) no. 559 (Renfrew North) in the census division of Nipissing; the census subdivision of Himsforth North, in the census division of Parry Sound; the census subdivisions of Head Clara & Maria, Pembroke, Petawawa and Rolph Buchanan Wylie & McKay, the city of Pembroke, the town of Deep River, and the villages of Chalk River and Petawawa, in the census division of Renfrew.

5. Sudbury-Nipissing

- a. *description*
le district bilingue de Sudbury-Nipissing se compose des divisions de recensement d'Algoma, Cochrane, Sudbury et Timiskaming; les subdivisions de recensement de Bonfield, Caldwell, Calvin, Cameron District d'amélioration (D.A.), Chisholm, Ferris East, Field, Mattawan, Papineau, Springer, Temagami D.A., le territoire non municipalisé (partie nord), la cité de North Bay, les villes de Bonfield, Cache Bay, Mattawa et Sturgeon Falls, et le secteur de dénombrement (S.D.) no 201 de la circonscription électorale fédérale (E.D.) no. 559 (Renfrew-Nord) dans la division de recensement de Nipissing; la subdivision de recensement de Himsforth North dans la division de recensement de Parry Sound; les subdivisions de recensement de Head Clara & Maria, Pembroke, Petawawa et Rolph Buchanan Wylie & McKay, la cité de Pembroke, la ville de Deep River, et les villages de Chalk River et Petawawa, dans la division de recensement de Renfrew.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Algoma, division	121,940	12,500	10.2
Cochrane, division	95,840	47,100	49.1
Sudbury, division	198,080	63,895	32.3
Timiskaming, division	46,485	12,975	27.9
Nipissing, division (pt.-part.)			
Subdivisions			
Bonfield	965	575	59.6
Caldwell	1,860	1,730	93.0
Calvin	500	105	21.0
Cameron, I.D.-D.A.	140	45	32.1
Chisholm	895	365	40.8
Ferris, East	2,480	1,340	54.0
Field	895	845	94.4
Mattawan	85	10	11.8
Papineau	655	310	47.3
Stringer	2,045	1,495	73.1
Temagami, I.D.-D.A.	1,425	250	17.5
Unorganized - Non			
Municipalisé (north part - partie nord)	4,535	2,375	52.4
city - cité			
North Bay	49,185	8,530	17.3
towns - villes			
Bonfield	695	555	79.9
Cache Bay	725	475	65.5
Mattawa	2,880	1,560	54.2
Sturgeon Falls	6,660	5,025	75.4
E.D. / E.A. - S.D.			
559 201	360	255	70.8
Parry Sound, division (pt-part.)			
Subdivision			
Himsworth, North	2,245	275	12.2
Subdivisions			
Head, Clara & Maria	475	65	13.7
Pembroke	1,160	80	6.9
Petawawa	8,505	345	4.1
Rolph, Buckanan, Wylie & McKay	2,065	235	11.4
city - cité			
Pembroke	16,545	1,680	10.2
town - ville			
Deep River	5,670	240	4.2
villages			
Chalk River	1,095	100	9.1
Petawawa	5,785	235	4.1
TOTAL	582,875	165,570	28.4

c. *electoral districts*

the bilingual district of Sudbury - Nipissing comprises the federal electoral districts of Nipissing, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timiskaming and Timmins, and part of the federal electoral districts of Algoma, Cochrane, Nickel Belt, Parry Sound - Muskoka, Renfrew North and Thunder Bay; it comprises the provincial electoral districts of Algoma, Cochrane South, Nickel Belt, Nipissing, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Sudbury East and Timiskaming, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Algoma - Manitoulin, Cochrane North, Renfrew North and Parry Sound.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*

le district bilingue de Sudbury - Nipissing comprend les circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Nipissing, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Timiskaming et Timmins, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales d'Algoma, Cochrane, Nickel Belt, Parry Sound Muskoka, Renfrew - Nord et Thunder Bay; il comprend les circonscriptions électorales provinciales d'Algoma, Cochrane South, Nickel Belt, Nipissing, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Sudbury East et Timiskaming, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales d'Algoma - Manitoulin, Cochrane North, Renfrew North et Parry Sound.

Districts recommended for the
province of Manitoba

1. Alexander-Powerview

a. *description*

the bilingual district of Alexander-Powerview consists of the census subdivision of Alexander, Local Government District (L.G.D.), (main part), and the villages of Great Falls and Powerview, in census division no. 19.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 19 (part.-pt) subdivision Alexander, D.G.L.-L.G.D. (partie principale- main part) villages Great Falls Powerview	1,580	635	40.2
	200	20	10.0
	670	245	36.6
Total	2,450	900	36.7

c. *electoral districts*

the bilingual district of Alexander-Powerview comprises part of the federal electoral district of Provencher and part of the provincial electoral districts of Lac du Bonnet et Rupertsland.

Districts recommandés pour la
province de Manitoba

1. Alexander-Powerview

a. *description*

le district bilingue d'Alexander-Powerview se compose de la subdivision de recensement Alexander, District du gouvernement local (D.G.L.), (partie principale), et des villages de Great Falls et Powerview, dans la division de recensement no. 19.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*

le district bilingue d'Alexander-Powerview comprend une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de Provencher, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Lac du Bonnet et Rupertsland.

2. Ellice-St. Lazare

a. *description*

the bilingual district of Ellice-St. Lazare consists of the census subdivision of Ellice, and the village of St. Lazare, in census division no. 13.

b. *1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971*

division-subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 13 (part.-pt)			
subdivision			
Ellice	640	310	48.4
village			
St. Lazare	430	310	72.1
Total	1,070	620	57.9

c. *electoral districts*

the bilingual district of Ellice-St. Lazare comprises part of the federal electoral district of Marquette, and part of the provincial electoral district of Birtle-Russell

2. Ellice-St. Lazare

a. *description*

le district bilingue d'Ellice-St. Lazare se compose de la subdivision de recensement d'Ellice et du village de St. Lazare, dans la division de recensement no. 13.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*

le district bilingue d'Ellice-St. Lazare comprend une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de Marquette, et une partie de la circonscription électorale provinciale de Birtle-Russell

3. Lawrence-Ste. Rose

a. *description*

the bilingual district of Lawrence-Ste. Rose consists of the census subdivision of Ste. Rose, and the village of Ste. Rose du Lac, in census division no. 17, and the census subdivision of Lawrence, in census division no. 18.

3. Lawrence-Ste. Rose

a. *description*

le district bilingue de Lawrence-Ste. Rose se compose de la subdivision de recensement Ste. Rose et du village de Ste. Rose du Lac, dans la division de recensement no. 17, et de la subdivision de recensement Lawrence dans la division de recensement no. 18.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 17 (part.-pt)			
subdivision			
Ste. Rose	1,225	730	59.6
village			
Ste. Rose du Lac	815	375	46.0
Division no. 18 (part.-pt)			
subdivision			
Lawrence	1,095	125	11.4
Total	3,135	1,230	39.2

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of
Lawrence-Ste. Rose comprises
part of the federal electoral
district of Dauphin, and part
of the provincial electoral
district of Ste. Rose.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de
Lawrence-Ste. Rose comprend une
partie de la circonscription
électorale fédérale de Dauphin,
et une partie de la circonscrip-
tion électorale provinciale de
Ste. Rose.

4. **Mountain School Division**

4. **Division scolaire de la Montagne**

a. *description*
the bilingual district of
Mountain School Division
consists of the territory of
the Mountain School Division,
which includes, in whole or
in part, the enumeration
areas (E.A.) no. 159, 165 and
166 of the federal electoral
district (E.D.) no. 604
(Lisgar) in the census divi-
sion no. 2; the enumeration
areas no. 208, 216, 256, 259,
262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267,
268, 269, 270, 271, 272 and
307, of the federal electoral
district no. 604 (Lisgar) in
the census division no. 3;
the enumeration areas nos.
015, 016, 017, 018 and 019 of
the federal electoral district
no. 606 (Portage) in the
census division no. 6; the

a. *description*
le district bilingue de la divi-
sion scolaire de la Montagne se
compose du territoire de la di-
vision scolaire de la Montagne,
comprenant, en tout ou en
partie, les secteurs de dénom-
brement (S.D.) nos. 159, 165 et
166, de la circonscription
électorale fédérale (E.D.) no.
604 (Lisgar), dans la division
de recensement no. 2; les
secteurs de dénombrement no. 208,
216, 256, 259, 262, 263, 264, 265
266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272
et 307, de la circonscription
électorale fédérale no. 604
(Lisgar) dans la division de
recensement no. 3; des secteurs
de dénombrement no. 015, 016,
017, 018 et 019 de la circon-
scription électorale fédérale
no. 606 (Portage) dans la

enumeration areas no. 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 309 and 310 of the federal electoral district no. 604 (Lisgar) in the census division no. 7.

division de recensement no. 6; des secteurs de dénombrement no. 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 309, et 310, de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 604 (Lisgar) dans la division de recensement no. 7.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision		total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 2 (part.-pt)				
E.D./S.D.-E.A.				
604	159 (part.-pt)	170	-	-
604	165 (part.-pt)	545	-	-
604	166 (part.-pt)	450	110	24.4
Division no. 3 (part.-pt)				
E.D./S.D.-E.A.				
604	208 (part.-pt)	240	40	16.7
604	216 (part.-pt)	165	10	6.1
604	256 (part.-pt)	195	50	25.6
604	259 (part.-pt)	295	15	5.1
604	262 (part.-pt)	270	50	18.5
604	263	335	260	77.6
604	264 (part.-pt)	390	40	10.3
604	265 (part.-pt)	460	130	28.3
604	266 (part.-pt)	190	35	18.4
604	267	325	135	41.5
604	268 (part.-pt)	270	15	5.6
604	269 (part.-pt)	245	200	81.6
604	270 (part.-pt)	165	115	69.7
604	271	645	435	67.4
604	272	230	-	-
604	307	615	560	91.1
Division no. 6 (part.-pt)				
E.D./S.D.-E.A.				
606	015 (part.-pt)	265	20	7.5
606	016 (part.-pt)	415	330	79.5
606	017 (part.-pt)	250	220	88.0
606	018 (part.-pt)	300	210	70.0
606	019	680	565	83.1

Division no. 7 (part.-pt)

E.D./S.D.-E.A.

604	301 (part.-pt)	205	175	85.4
604	302 (part.-pt)	205	150	73.2
604	303 (part.-pt)	195	40	20.5
604	304 (part.-pt)	150	15	10.0
604	305 (part.-pt)	285	85	29.8
604	306 (part.-pt)	285	20	7.0
604	309 (part.-pt)	340	20	5.9
604	310 (part.-pt)	210	40	19.0

Total		9,985	4,090	41.0
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Note

Datum is given for the whole of an enumeration area, even where only part of an E.A. is included within the bilingual district.

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Mountain School Division comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Lisgar and Portage, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Morris, Pembina and Rock Lake.

5. White Horse Plain School Division

a. *description*
the bilingual district of the White Horse Plain School Division consists of the territory of the White Horse Plain School Division, which includes, in whole or in part, the enumeration areas (E.A.) nos. 009, 011, 012, 051, 052, 060, 067, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156 and 157, of the federal electoral district (E.D.) no. 606 (Portage), in the census division no. 6; the enumeration areas no. 166, 167, 252,

Note

Pour tout secteur de dénombrement, entier ou fractionné, situé à l'intérieur des limites du district bilingue, les données statistiques représentent des S.D. entiers.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de la division scolaire de la Montagne comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales, de Lisgar et Portage, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Morris, Pembina et Rock Lake.

5. Division scolaire de la Plaine du Cheval Blanc

a. *description*
le district bilingue de la division scolaire de la Plaine du Cheval Blanc se compose du territoire de la division scolaire de la Plaine du Cheval Blanc, comprenant, en tout ou en partie, les secteurs de dénombrement (S.D.) nos. 009, 011, 012, 051, 052, 060, 067, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156 et 157, de la circonscription électorale fédérale (E.D.) no. 606 (Portage), dans la division de recensement no. 6; des secteurs

and 253, of the federal electoral district no. 606 (Portage), in the census division no. 9: the enumeration areas nos. 256, 257, 258, 259, 264 and 303, of the federal electoral district no. 606 (Portage) in the census division no. 12.

de dénombrement nos. 166, 167, 252 et 253, de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 606 (Portage) dans la division de recensement no. 9; des secteurs de dénombrement nos. 256, 257, 258, 259, 264 et 303, de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 606 (Portage), dans la division de recensement no. 12.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision		total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 6 (part.-pt)				
E.D./S.D.-E.A.				
606	009 (part.-pt)	220	20	9.1
606	011 (part.-pt)	400	185	46.3
606	012 (part.-pt)	310	10	3.2
606	051 (part.-pt)	240	10	4.2
606	052 (part.-pt)	370	-	-
606	060 (part.-pt)	260	15	5.8
606	067 (part.-pt)	425	245	57.6
606	151 (part.-pt)	575	110	19.1
606	152	315	-	-
606	153 (part.-pt)	530	60	11.3
606	154	250	210	84.0
606	155	265	-	-
606	156	385	280	72.7
606	157	665	355	53.4
Division no. 9 (part.-pt)				
E.D./S.D.-E.A.				
606	166	415	130	31.3
606	167 (part.-pt)	230	65	28.3
606	252 (part.-pt)	355	5	1.4
606	253 (part.-pt)	235	10	4.3
Division no. 12 (part.-pt)				
E.D./S.D.-E.A.				
606	256 (part.-pt)	330	115	34.8
606	257	315	300	95.2
606	258	285	260	91.2
606	259	395	120	30.4
606	264 (part.-pt)	210	15	7.1
606	303 (part.-pt)	405	10	2.5
Total		8,385	2,530	30.2

Note

Datum is given for the whole of an enumeration area, even where only part of an E.A. is included within the bilingual district.

- c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of White Horse Plain School Division comprises part of the federal electoral district of Portage and part of the provincial electoral districts of Lakeside and Morris.

6. Winnipeg

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of Winnipeg consists of the census subdivisions of St. Boniface and St. Vital, the census tracts (C.T.) nos. 13 and 14 of the federal electoral district (E.D.) no. 613 (Winnipeg North Centre), the enumeration areas (E.A.), in whole or in part, nos. 001, 002 and 003 in the census tract no. 500, of the federal electoral district no. 612 (Winnipeg South), in the census division no. 20; the territory of the Red River School Division, which includes, in whole or in part the enumeration areas nos. 010 and 015 of the federal electoral district no. 604 (Lisgar) and the enumeration areas nos. 103, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 151, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163 and 164 in the federal electoral district no. 607 (Provencher), in the census division no. 1;

Note

Pour tout secteur de dénombrement, entier ou fractionné, situé à l'intérieur des limites du district bilingue, les données statistiques représentant des S.D. entiers.

- c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de la Division scolaire de la Plaine du Cheval Blanc comprend une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de Portage, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Lakeside et Morris.

6. Winnipeg

- a. *description*
le district bilingue de Winnipeg se compose des subdivisions de recensement de St. Boniface et de St. Vital, des secteurs de recensement (S.R.) nos. 13 et 14 de la circonscription électorale fédérale (E.D.) no. 613 (Winnipeg-Nord-Centre), des secteurs de dénombrement (S.D.), en tout ou en partie, nos. 001, 002 et 003 dans le secteur de recensement no. 500, de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 612 (Winnipeg-Sud), dans la division de recensement no. 20; du territoire de la division scolaire de la Rivière Rouge, comprenant, en tout ou en partie, les secteurs de dénombrement nos. 015 et 016, de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 604 (Lisgar) et les secteurs de dénombrement nos. 103, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 151, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163 et 164 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 607 (Provencher),

the enumeration areas nos. 001, 002, 003, 004, 010 and 011 of the federal electoral district no. 604 (Lisgar) and the enumeration areas nos. 116 and 117 of the federal electoral district no. 607 (Provencher) in the census division no. 2; the enumeration area no. 017 of the federal electoral district no. 604 (Lisgar) in the census division no. 6; the territory of the Seine River School Division, which includes, in whole or in part, the enumeration area no. 015 of the federal electoral district no. 604 (Lisgar), the enumeration areas nos. 001 and 002 of the federal electoral district no. 606 (Portage), the enumeration areas nos. 051, 052, 053, 166, 167, 168, 169, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 and 209 of the federal electoral district no. 607 (Provencher) and the enumeration areas nos. 001, 002, and 003 of the federal electoral district no. 608 (St. Boniface) in the census division no. 1; the enumeration areas nos. 210, 212 and 213 of the federal electoral district no. 607 (Provencher), in the census division no. 5; the enumeration area no. 017 of the federal electoral district no. 604 (Lisgar) and the enumeration areas nos. 003 and 005 of the federal electoral district no. 606 (Portage) in the census division no. 6; the enumeration area nos. 006, 008, 009, 017 and 305 of the federal electoral district no. 607 (Provencher), in the census division no. 19; the enumeration areas nos. 001, 002 and 003 in the census tract no. 500 of the federal electoral district no. 612 (Winnipeg South) in the census division no. 20.

dans la division de recensement no. 1; les secteurs de recensement nos. 001, 002, 003, 004, 010 et 011 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 604 (Lisgar) et des secteurs de dénombrement nos. 116 et 117 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 607 (Provencher) dans la division de recensement no. 2; le secteur de dénombrement no. 017 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 604 (Lisgar) dans la division de recensement no. 6; du territoire de la division scolaire de la Rivière Seine, comprenant, en tout ou en partie, le secteur de dénombrement no. 015 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 604 (Lisgar), les secteurs de dénombrement nos. 001 et 002 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 606 (Portage), les secteurs de dénombrement nos. 051, 052, 053, 166, 167, 168, 169, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 et 209 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 607 (Provencher), et les secteurs de dénombrement nos. 001, 002, et 003 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 608 (Saint-Boniface) dans la division de recensement no. 1; les secteurs de recensement nos. 210, 212 et 213 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 607 (Provencher), dans la division de recensement no. 5; le secteur de recensement no. 017 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 604 (Lisgar) et les secteurs de dénombrement nos. 003 et 005 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 606 (Portage) dans la division de recensement no. 6; les secteurs de recensement nos. 006, 008,

009, 017 et 305 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 607 (Provencher), dans la division de recensement no. 19; les secteurs de recensement no. 001, 002 et 003 dans le secteur de recensement no. 500 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 612 (Winnipeg-Sud) dans la division de recensement no. 20.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 20 (pt-part.)			
subdivisions			
St. Boniface	46,715	14,440	30.9
St. Vital	32,960	3,420	10.4
E.D./S.R.-C.T.			
613 13	1,280	135	10.5
613 14	4,330	225	5.2
E.D./S.R.-C.T./S.D.-E.A.			
612 500 001 (pt-part.)	1,085	305	28.1
612 500 002 (pt-part.)	725	400	55.2
612 500 003 (pt-part.)	895	385	43.0

Red River School Division - Division scolaire de la Rivière Rouge

Division no. 1 (pt-part.)					
E.D./S.E. - E.A.					
604	015	(pt-part.)	150	135	90.0
604	016		260	240	92.3
607	103	(pt-part.)	190	5	2.6
607	109	(pt-part.)	320	5	1.6
607	110	(pt-part.)	430	-	-
607	112	(pt-part.)	355	55	15.5
607	113		585	570	97.4
607	114	(pt-part.)	255	220	86.3
607	115	(pt-part.)	265	95	35.8
607	151	(pt-part.)	330	-	-
607	156	(pt-part.)	545	-	-
607	157	(pt-part.)	435	-	-
607	159	(pt-part.)	325	205	63.1
607	160		605	435	71.9
607	161		25	-	-
607	162		340	160	47.1
607	163		845	720	85.2
607	164	(pt-part.)	295	115	39.0

Division no. 2 (pt-part.)

E.D./S.D. - E.A.

604	001 (pt-part.)	445	225	50.6
604	002 (pt-part.)	290	185	63.8
604	003 (pt-part.)	210	185	88.1
604	004	625	535	85.6
604	010 (pt-part.)	410	35	8.5
604	011 (pt-part.)	600	110	18.3
607	116 (pt-part.)	390	280	71.8
607	117 (pt-part.)	360	205	56.9

Division no. 6 (pt-part.)

E.D./S.D. - E.A.

604	017 (pt-part.)	255	20	7.8
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Seine River School Division - Division scolaire de la Rivière Seine

Division no. 1 (pt-part.)

E.D./S.D. - E.A.

604	015 (pt-part.)	150	135	90.0
606	001	110	25	22.7
606	002	355	40	11.3
607	051 (pt-part.)	630	455	72.2
607	052 (pt-part.)	235	20	8.5
607	053 (pt-part.)	465	275	59.1
607	166 (pt-part.)	410	15	3.7
607	167 (pt-part.)	790	325	41.1
607	168	770	550	71.4
607	169 (pt-part.)	465	155	33.3
607	201 (pt-part.)	360	215	59.7
607	202	550	505	91.8
607	203 (pt-part.)	660	170	25.8
607	204 (pt-part.)	460	295	64.1
607	205 (pt-part.)	465	20	4.3
607	206	1,065	910	85.4
607	207 (pt-part.)	225	125	55.6
607	208	390	230	59.0
607	209	315	100	31.7
608	001 (pt-part.)	660	310	47.0
608	002 (pt-part.)	700	465	66.4
608	003 (pt-part.)	420	120	28.6

Division no. 5 (pt-part.)

E.D./S.D. - E.A.

607	210 (pt-part.)	565	20	3.5
607	212 (pt-part.)	440	10	2.3
607	213 (pt-part.)	440	15	3.4

Division no. 6 (pt-part.)

E.D./S.D. - E.A.

604	017 (pt-part.)	255	20	7.8
606	003 (pt-part.)	505	190	37.6
606	005 (pt-part.)	415	95	22.9

Division no. 19 (pt-part.)

E.D./S.D. - E.A.

607	006 (pt-part.)	195	-	-
607	008 (pt-part.)	155	110	71.0
607	009	345	195	56.5
607	017 (pt-part.)	85	-	-
607	305 (pt-part.)	85	55	64.7

Division no. 20 (pt-part.)

E.D./S.R. - C.T./S.D.-E.A.

612	500	001 (pt-part.)	1,085	305	28.1
612	500	002 (pt-part.)	725	400	55.2
612	500	003 (pt-part.)	895	385	43.0

Total		114,970	31,310	27.2
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Note

Datum is given for the whole of an enumeration area, even where only part of an E.A. is included within the bilingual district.

Note

Pour tout secteur de dénombrement, entier ou fractionné, situé à l'intérieur des limites du district bilingue, les données statistiques représentent des S.D. entiers.

c. *electoral districts*

the bilingual district of Winnipeg comprises part of the federal electoral district, of Lisgar, Portage, Provencher, St. Boniface, Winnipeg North Centre and Winnipeg South; it comprises the provincial electoral districts of Riel, St. Boniface and St. Vital, and part of the provincial electoral district of Emerson, Fort Gary, Fort Rouge, La Verendrye, Morris, Radisson, Rhineland, Springfield and Winnipeg Centre.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*

le district bilingue de Winnipeg comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Lisgar, Portage, Provencher, Saint-Boniface, Winnipeg-Nord-Centre et Winnipeg-Sud; il comprend les circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Riel, St. Boniface et St. Vital, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales d'Emerson, Fort Gary, Fort Rouge, La Verendrye, Morris, Radisson, Rhineland, Springfield et Winnipeg Centre.

Districts recommended for the
province of Alberta

Districts recommandés pour la
province de l'Alberta

1. Falher - Peace River

1. Falher - Peace River

- a. description

the bilingual district of
Falher - Peace River
consists of the census sub-
division 130. Smoky River
in whole or in part, the
enumeration areas (E.A.)
nos. 213, 214, 216, 217,
224, 251, 252, 253, 254,
255, 256, 257, 258, 259,
260, 261, 262, 263, 264,
270, 271, 301, 302, 303,
and 459 of the federal
electoral district (E.D.)
no. 801 (Athabasca), the
enumeration areas nos.
007, 008, 009, 201, 220,
251, 252, 258, 259, 260,
301, 302, and 401 of the
federal electoral district
no. 814 (Peace River), the
towns of Falher, High
Prairie, McLennan and Peace
River, and the villages of
Donnelly, Eaglesham, Giroux-
ville, and Nampa, in census
division no. 15.
- a. description

le district bilingue de
Falher - Peace River
se compose de la subdi-
vision de recensement 130.
Smoky River, en tout ou
en partie, des secteurs de
dénombrement (S.D.) nos,
213, 214, 216, 217, 224,
251, 252, 253, 254, 255,
256, 257, 258, 259, 260,
261, 262, 263, 264, 270,
271, 301, 302, 303 et 459
de la circonscription élec-
torale fédérale (E.D.) no.
801 (Athabasca), des
secteurs de dénombrement nos.
007, 008, 009, 201, 220, 251,
252, 258, 259, 260, 301, 302
et 401, de la circonscription
électorale fédérale no. 814
(Peace River), des villes de
Falher, High Prairie, McLennan
et Peace River, et des villages
de Donnelly, Eaglesham, Giroux-
ville et Nampa, dans la divi-
sion de recensement no. 15.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division / subdivision	Total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 15 (nt.-part.)			
Subdivision			
130 Smoky River	3,450	2,390	69.3

E.D.	/	F.A.	-	S.D.			
801		213	(pt-part.)		535	150	28.0
		214			5	-	-
		216	(pt-part.)		285	-	-
		217	(pt-part.)		365	25	6.8
		224	(pt-part.)		285	-	-
		251			495	55	11.1
		252			370	5	1.4
		253			275	10	3.6
		254			230	-	-
		255			250	20	8.0
		256			455	10	2.2
		257	(pt-part.)		5	-	-
		258	(pt-part.)		495	-	-
		259			370	-	-
		260			290	5	1.7
		261			205	20	9.8
		262			135	15	11.1
		263			280	105	37.5
		264			235	135	57.4
		270			260	-	-
		271			-	-	-
		301	(pt-part)		385	-	-
		302			355	115	32.4
		303			210	45	21.4
		459	(pt-part)		225	-	-
814		007	(pt-part.)		620	45	7.3
		008	(pt-part.)		155	-	-
		009	(pt-part.)		570	-	-
		201			-	-	-
		220	(pt-part.)		65	-	-
		251			195	5	2.6
		252			205	25	12.2
		258			290	180	62.1
		259			235	125	53.2
		260			170	100	58.8
		301			220	15	6.8
		302			45	-	-
		401	(pt-part.)		210	-	-
towns - villes							
		Falher			915	760	23.1
		High Prairie			2,355	140	5.9
		McLennan			1,090	330	30.3
		Peace River			5,040	285	5.7
villages							
		Donnelly			275	205	74.5
		Eaglesham			215	55	25.6
		Girouxville			345	270	78.3
		Nampa			285	20	7.0

Total

23,950

5,665

23.7

5

Note: Datum is given for the whole of an enumeration area even where only part of an E.A. is included within the bilingual district.

- c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Falher - Peace River comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Athabasca and Peace River, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River and Smoky River

Note: pour tout secteur de dénombrement, entier ou fractionné, situé à l'intérieur des limites du district bilingue, les données statistiques représentent des S.D. entiers.

- c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Falher - Peace River comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales d'Athabasca et Peace River, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales du Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River et Smoky River.

Districts recommended for
the province of Saskatchewan

Districts recommandés pour
la province de Saskatchewan

1. Battleford

- a. *description*
the bilingual district of Battleford consists of census subdivision 438. Battle River and the town of Battleford, in census division no. 12; of census subdivisions 468. Meota and 469. Turtle River, and the village of Edam, Meota, Metinota and Vawn in census division no. 17.

1. Battleford

- a. *description*
le district bilingue de Battleford se compose de la subdivision de recensement 438. Battle River dans la division de recensement no. 12; des subdivisions de recensement 468. Meota et 469. Turtle River, et des villages d'Edam, Meota, Metinota et Vawn, dans la division de recensement no. 17.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 12 (part,pt)			
subdivision			
438. Battle River	775	210	27.1
ville-town			
Battleford	1,805	75	4.2
Division no. 17 (part,pt)			
subdivisions			
468. Meota	1,040	220	21.2
469. Turtle River	575	155	27.0
villages			
Edam	335	70	20.9
Meota	235	30	12.8
Metinota	10	-	-
Vawn	120	60	50.0
total	4,895	820	16.8

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district
of Battleford comprises
part of the federal elect-
oral districts of Battle-
ford-Kindersley and Meadow
Lake, and part of the pro-
vincial electoral districts
of Cutknife and Redberry.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Battle-
ford comprend une partie des
circonscriptions électorales
fédérales de Battleford-
Kindersley et Meadow Lake,
et une partie des circons-
criptions électorales provin-
ciales de Cutknife and Redberry.

2. Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch

2. Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch

a. *descriptions*
the bilingual district
of Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch
consists of the census sub-
divisions 42. Willow Bunch,
44. Waverley, 45. Mankota,
72. Lake of the River, 73.
Stonehenge, 74. Wood River,
75. Pinto Creek, 76.
Auvergne, 103. Sutton and
104. Gravelbourg, the
towns of Assiniboia,
Gravelbourg, Laflèche,
Ponteix and Willow Bunch,
the villages of Aneroid,
Ferland, Glentworth, Hazen-
more, Kincaid, Limerick,
Mankota, Mazenod, Meyronne,
Palmer, St. St. Victor and
Woodrow, in census division
no. 3; of census subdivisions
17. Val Marie (pt) and 77.
Wise Creek, the villages of
Admiral, Cadillac and Val
Marie, in census division no.
4; of census subdivisions 133.
Rodgers and the village of
Coderre, in census division
no. 7.

a. *description*
le district bilingue de
Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch se
compose des subdivisions de
recensement 42. Willow Bunch,
44. Waverley, 45. Mankota,
72. Lake of the Rivers, 73.
Stonehenge, 74. Wood River,
75. Pinto Creek, 76.
Auvergne, 103. Sutton and
104. Gravelbourg, les villes
d'Assiniboia, Gravelbourg,
Laflèche, Ponteix et Willow
Bunch, des villages d'Aneroid,
Ferland, Glentworth,
Hazenmore, Kincaid, Limerick,
Mankota, Mazenod, Meyronne,
Palmer, St. Victor et Woodrow,
dans la division de recense-
ment no. 3; des subdivisions
de recensement 17. Val Marie
(part.) et 77. Wise Creek,
des villages d'Admiral,
Cadillac et Val Marie, dans
la division de recensement
no. 4; de la subdivision de
recensement 133. Rodgers et
du village de Coderre, dans
la division de recensement no. 7.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 3 (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
42. Willow Bunch	975	400	41.0
44. Waverly	585	80	13.7
45. Mankota	725	120	16.6
72. Lake of the Rivers	700	40	5.7
73. Stonehenge	905	30	3.3
74. Wood River	720	105	14.6
75. Pinto Creek	455	60	13.2
76. Auvergne	590	210	35.6
103. Sutton	670	40	6.0
104. Gravelbourg	885	395	44.6
towns - villes			
Assiniboia	2,675	215	8.0
Gravelbourg	1,430	825	57.7
Laflèche	715	115	16.1
Ponteix	790	535	67.7
Willow Bunch	480	290	60.4
villages			
Aneroid	160	5	3.1
Ferland	110	100	90.9
Glentworth	125	10	8.0
Hazenmore	125	-	-
Kincaid	305	5	1.6
Limerick	180	-	-
Mankota	425	25	5.9
Mazenod	75	5	6.1
Meyronne	140	20	14.3
Palmer	55	5	9.1
St. Victor	85	50	58.8
Woodrow	70	-	-
Division no. 4 (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
17. Val Marie (part-pt)	705	110	15.6
77. Wise Creek	450	140	31.1
villages			
Admiral	75	10	13.3
Cadillac	215	60	27.9
Val Marie	305	105	34.4
Division no. 7 (part-pt)			
subdivision			
133. Rodgers	435	145	33.3
village			
Coderre	165	75	45.5
total	17,505	4,330	24.7

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual district of Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Assiniboia and Swift Current-Maple Creek, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Assiniboia-Bengough, Gravelbourg, Notukeu -Willow - bunch and Shaunavon

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales d'Assiniboia et Swift Current-Maple Creek, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales d'Assiniboia-Bengough, Gravelbourg, Notukeu -Willow bunch et Shaunavon

3. Prince Albert

a. *description*
the bilingual district of Prince Albert consists of census subdivision 431. St. Louis, 461. Prince Albert, 463. Duck Lake, 490. Garden River and 491. Buckland, the city of Prince Albert, the town of Duck Lake, and the villages of Domremy, Meath Park, St. Louis and Weirdale in census division no. 15; of census subdivisions 434. Blaine Lake, 464. Leask, 494. Canwood and 496. Spiritwood, the towns of Blaine Lake and Spiritwood, and the villages of Canwood, Debden, Leask, Léoville, Marcellin, Parkside and Shell Lake, in census division no. 16.

3. Prince Albert

a. *description*
le district bilingue de Prince Albert se compose des subdivisions de recensement 431. St. Louis, 461. Prince Albert, 463. Duck Lake, 490. Garden River et 491. Buckland, de la cité de Prince Albert, de la ville de Duck Lake, et des villages de Domremy, Meath Park, St. Louis et Weirdale, dans la division de recensement no. 15; des subdivisions de recensement 434. Blaine Lake, 464. Leask, 494. Canwood et 496. Spiritwood, des villes de Blaine Lake et Spiritwood, et des villages de Canwood, Debden, Leask, Léoville, Marcellin, Parkside et Shell Lake dans la division de recensement no. 16.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 15 (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
431. St. Louis	1,720	1,120	65.1
461. Prince Albert	2,620	145	5.5
463. Duck Lake	960	270	28.1
490. Garden River	1,020	140	13.7
491. Buckland	2,385	305	12.8

city - cité			
Prince Albert	28,465	2,230	7.8
town - ville			
Duck Lake	585	325	55.6
villages			
Domremy	210	120	57.1
Meath Park	250	15	6.0
St. Louis	385	235	61.0
Weirdale	110	-	-
Division no. 16 (part-pt)			
subdivisions			
434. Blaine Lake	700	90	12.9
464. Leask	1,235	105	8.5
494. Canwood	2,620	625	23.9
496. Spiritwood	2,075	395	19.0
towns - villes			
Blaine Lake	670	15	2.2
Spiritwood	720	135	18.8
villages			
Canwood	325	5	1.5
Debden	340	205	60.3
Leask	440	55	12.5
Léoville	400	175	43.8
Marcellin	305	110	36.1
Parkside	115	-	-
Shell Lake	255	5	2.0
	48,910	6,825	14.0

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| <p>c. <i>electoral districts</i>
the bilingual district of Prince Albert comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Meadow Lake, Prince Albert and Saskatoon-Biggar; it comprises the provincial electoral district of Prince Albert West, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Melfort-Kinistino, Prince Albert East, Redberry, Rosthern and Shellbrook.</p> | <p>c. <i>circonscriptions électorales</i>
le district bilingue de Prince Albert comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Meadow Lake, Prince Albert et Saskatoon-Biggar; il comprend la circonscription électorale provinciale de Prince Albert West et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Melfort-Kinistino, Prince Albert East, Redberry, Rosthern et Shellbrook.</p> |
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4. Prud'homme-Vonda

Prud'homme-Vonda

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|---|--|
| <p>a. <i>description</i>
the bilingual district of Prud'homme-Vonda consists of the census subdivision 372. Grant, the town of Vonda, the village of Prud'homme and the enumeration areas (E.A.) nos. 405 and 408 (pt) of the federal electoral district (E.D.)</p> | <p>a. <i>description</i>
le district bilingue de Prud'homme-Vonda se compose de la subdivision de recensement 372. Grant, de la ville de Vonda, du village de Prud'homme et des secteurs de dénombrement (S.D.) nos. 405 et 408 (part.) de la circonscription électorale fédérale (E.D.) no. 711 (Saskatoon-Humboldt), dans la</p> |
|---|--|

no. 711 (Saskatoon-Humboldt), in census division no. 15; of enumeration area no. 103 and the northern half of enumeration area no. 102, of the federal electoral district no. 711 (Saskatoon-Humboldt), in census division no. 11.

division de recensement no. 15; du secteur de dénombrement no. 103 et de la demie nord du secteur de dénombrement no. 102 de la circonscription électorale fédérale no. 711 (Saskatoon-Humboldt), dans la division de recensement no. 11

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 15 (part-pt)			
subdivision			
372. Grant	710	305	43.0
town - ville			
Vonda	255	85	33.3
village			
Prud'homme	260	80	30.8
E.D. / S.D. - E.A.			
711 405	215	35	16.3
711 408 (part.-Pt)	415	25	6.0
Division no. 11 (part.-pt)			
E.D. / S.D. - E.A.			
711 103	160	5	3.1
711 102 (part.-pt)	215	45	20.9
Total	2,230	580	26.0

Note:

Datum is given for the whole of an enumeration area even when only part of an E.A. is included within the bilingual district.

Note:

Pour tout secteur de dénombrement entier ou fractionné, situé à l'intérieur des limites du district bilingue, les données statistiques représentent des S.D. entiers.

c. electoral districts
the bilingual district of Prud'homme-Vonda comprises part of the federal electoral district of Saskatoon-Humboldt, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Hanley, Rosthern and Watrous.

c. circonscriptions électorales
le district bilingue de Prud'homme-Vonda comprend une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de Saskatoon-Humboldt, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Hanley, Rosthern et Watrous.

5. Redvers

Redvers

a. *description*

the bilingual district of Redvers consists of census subdivisions 31. Storthoaks, 32. Reciprocity, 61. Antler, the town of Redvers and the villages of Alida, Antler and Storthoaks, in census division no. 1.

a. *description*

le district bilingue de Redvers se compose des subdivisions de recensement 31. Storthoaks, 32. Reciprocity, 61. Antler, de la ville de Redvers, et des villages d'Alida, Antler et Storthoaks, dans la division de recensement no. 1.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 1 (part.-pt)			
subdivisions			
31. Storthoaks	830	375	45.2
32. Reciprocity	775	205	26.5
61. Antler	1,105	385	34.8
town - ville			
Redvers	845	180	21.3
villages			
Alida	230	45	19.6
Antler	115	30	26.1
Storthoaks	175	100	57.1
Total	4,075	1,320	32.4

c. *electoral districts*

the bilingual district of Redvers comprises part of the federal electoral district of Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Cannington and Souris-Estevan.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*

le district bilingue de Redvers comprend une partie de la circonscription électorale fédérale de Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Cannington et Souris-Estevan.

6. Zenon Park-Arborfield

a. *description*
the bilingual district of Zenon Park-Arborfield consists of census subdivisions 456. Arborfield and 457. Connaught, the town of Arborfield and the villages of Ridgedale and Zenon Park, in census division no. 14.

a. *description*
le district bilingue de Zenon Park-Arborfield se compose des subdivisions de recensement 456. Arborfield et 457. Connaught, de la ville d'Arborfield et des villages de Ridgedale et Zenon Park, dans la division de recensement no. 14.

b. 1971 census statistics - statistiques du recensement de 1971

division - subdivision	total	French Français	percentage pourcentage
Division no. 14 (part.-pt)			
subdivisions			
456. Arborfield	905	205	22.7
457. Connaught	1,330	220	16.5
town - ville			
Arborfield	420	20	4.8
villages			
Ridgedale	170	-	-
Zenon Park	345	250	72.5
Total	3,170	695	21.9

c. *electoral districts*
the bilingual districts of Zenon-Arborfield comprises part of the federal electoral districts of Mackenzie and Prince Albert, and part of the provincial electoral districts of Kelsey-Tisdale and Nipawin.

c. *circonscriptions électorales*
le district bilingue de Zenon Park-Arborfield comprend une partie des circonscriptions électorales fédérales de Mackenzie et Prince Albert, et une partie des circonscriptions électorales provinciales de Kelsey-Tisdale et Nipawin.

*Sent copy to
members with
draft text for
info*

Mon., Oct. 29/73

Dear Neil:

Herewith the beginning of a preliminary draft of the Foreword to the Report. I shall send you this much now while I continue to work on the remainder so that you can get this typed up and sent out to members, since they may want to discuss it at the forthcoming meeting on Nov.9-10. I cannot go much beyond this point in drafting until some of the final decisions are made. But at least the members can receive this much so that they can tell me if the tone, approach, level, etc., meet with their approval. I'll send this Special Delivery in hopes that the office can type it up fast and get it out as soon as possible.

Cheers, *Paul*

In any country in which more than one language is commonly spoken, there is a need to determine the official status of the languages used. While many languages have been spoken and are spoken in Canada, the languages spoken by the two largest groups of citizens are English and French. In 1967 after an extended and thorough investigation of the subject, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended in its final report that the federal government should establish two official languages in Canada, English and French.² Parliament accepted this advice and implemented

1. The formal designation of the Statute is 17-18 Eliz.II, Chap.54, An Act respecting the status of the official languages of Canada.
2. See Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Book I, The Official Languages, Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1967, p.147.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

To: All members

From: The Chairman

Subject: Commencement of Preliminary Draft of General
Introduction to the Report

FOREWORD

Introduction

1. The Official Languages Act, having been passed by Parliament, was assented to on July 9th, 1969.¹ The passage of the Act marked the culmination of a long discussion and intensive examination of the benefit of giving statutory recognition to the existence of two official languages, English and French, in Canada.

In any country in which more than one language is commonly spoken, there is a need to determine the official status of the languages used. While many languages have been spoken and are spoken in Canada, the languages spoken by the two largest groups of citizens are English and French. In 1967 after an extended and thorough investigation of the subject, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended in its final report that the federal government should establish two official languages in Canada, English and French.² Parliament accepted this advice and implemented

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it by passing the Official Languages Act which came into effect two years later.

2. Section 2 of the Act declares that "The English and French languages are the official languages of Canada for all purposes of the Parliament and Government of Canada, and possess and enjoy equality of status and equal rights and privileges as to their use in all the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada."

The statute contains a number of provisions to help carry out the implementation of the intent of this declaration. Some require the publication in both languages of Statutory and other instruments, others place certain obligations upon federal departments and agencies to provide their services in both languages, others create the position of Commissioner of Official Languages to oversee the enforcement of the Act, and still others provide for the creation of bilingual districts. It is the latter sections which are most pertinent to this report.

There are seven sections in the Act devoted to the establishment and functioning of bilingual districts. They spell out quite clearly the nature and work of a Bilingual Districts Advisory Board. To facilitate understanding, we have reproduced the relevant sections in Appendix 1 of this report.

The purpose of bilingual districts

3. According to the Act, a bilingual district is to be an area in which both of the official languages are spoken as a mother tongue by persons residing in the area and in which the number of persons belonging to the official linguistic minority amounts to at least ten per cent of the total population of the area. When a bilingual district is proclaimed, the federal government is required to provide its services in both official languages at each of its principal offices in every department and agency and judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative body or Crown corporation in that bilingual district.

Although the purpose of bilingual districts thus seems to be simple and clear, we have encountered so much confusion in the public's mind on this point that we would like to repeat the purpose and underline it. The objective of a bilingual district is to serve Canadian citizens better by having the federal government provide its facilities in both languages. The creation of a bilingual district does not require individual Canadians to become bilingual. Far from it. In fact, just the opposite is true. A bilingual district can protect unilingualism by ensuring that an individual who speaks only English or French can deal with the federal government in his own language. The bilingual obligation that arises in such districts does not fall upon citizens but upon the government.

It is worth reiterating also that the obligation pertains only to services provided by the federal government and not to services offered by provincial or municipal governments since the federal government has jurisdiction, of course, only in its own domain, although it is true that the Act looks forward to the possibility of other authorities cooperating by providing such services in their jurisdictions.

To assist the federal government to determine appropriate areas which might become bilingual districts, the Official Languages Act empowers the Governor in Council to appoint after each decennial census a Bilingual Districts Advisory Board to make recommendations delineating the boundaries of potential bilingual districts.

The first Bilingual Districts Advisory Board

4. On February 12th, 1970, the Governor in Council appointed the first Bilingual Districts Advisory Board. This board studied the relevant problems and submitted its report which was published in March, 1971.³ The government decided not to act upon the recommendations contained in this report because the work of the first board had been based, by necessity, on the statistics available from the census of 1961 and it was felt that these statistics were out of date and would be replaced soon by the data acquired from the census being taken in 1971.

3. See Recommendations of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, March, 1971, Ottawa, Information Canada, 1971.

The second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board

5. Following the completion of the returns from the most recent decennial census, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Honourable Secretary of State and in conformity with paragraph 1 of Section 14 of the Official Languages Act, appointed a second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board on June , 1972. The names and places of residence of the ten commissioners were as follows:

Mrs. A.W.R. Carrothers	-	Calgary, Alta.
Ms. Eleanor Duckworth	-	Halifax, N.S.
Mr. Paul Fox	-	Toronto, Ont.
Mr. W.Harry Hickman	-	Victoria, B.C.
Mr. Léopold Lamontagne	-	Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. William F. Mackey	-	Québec, Qué.
Mr. Alfred Monnin	-	Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. Yvonne R. Raymond	-	Montréal, Qué.
Mr. Alfred A. Reginbal	-	Sudbury, Ont.
Mr. Adélarde Savoie	-	Moncton, N.B.

At the same time Mr. Fox was designated Chairman. The Board held its first meeting on June 28th and 29th 1972 at its office, 110 Argyle Street, Ottawa, and continued to meet there subsequently about once a month until its work was completed. In addition, members of the Board travelled to many places in Canada to hold hearings and to have consultations.

The Board appointed a small staff whose complement was usually less than ten employees. The senior members of

the staff were Mr. Neil Morrison, Secretary-General, Mr. Roland Morency, Associate Secretary-General, Dr. Donald Cartwright, Research Director, and Mrs. Clairette Pilon, Administrative Officer.

Methods of work

6. In conducting its inquiry, the Board made use of two methods of investigation: first, the study of statistical data, derived in particular from the most recent census returns, and of position papers written by members of the Board or its staff, and second, consultations with interested individuals and groups.

7. In regard to the data the Board profited greatly from the excellent services provided to it by Statistics Canada, to whose generous cooperation the Board would like to pay tribute. We found that Statistics Canada not only provided us with the basic demographic data necessary for our work but was prepared to try to utilize for our purposes some of the very sophisticated techniques which it has been developing recently, such as computer print-out maps and ecumene maps showing densities of majority and minority populations.

Working in conjunction with Statistics Canada and utilizing the data which emerged, our Research Director, Dr. Donald Cartwright, was able to bring his able and creative talents as an economic geographer to bear on our problems and to furnish the Board with all the statistical and geographical information relevant to our task. Dr. Cartwright's efforts

went far beyond the routine collection and interpretation of basic data. He extended the scope of his investigations and raised new perspectives for us to consider. His work was so thorough that the Board is convinced that whatever deficiencies may be found in our report, the research on which it is based was meticulous, ample, and skilful.

In addition to studying the pertinent statistical and cartographic data, the Board read and digested and discussed at length a number of position papers prepared by individual members of the Board and of its staff. We were fortunate to have among our commissioners and staff a number of persons who had particular professional talents, training, or experience in fields which were relevant to our work, such as law, linguistics, demography, education, community activity, and public administration. Thus the ideas and proposals presented in the papers were informed and thoughtful but they also were debated critically and vigorously. A good deal of time was spent profitably in examining and assessing some of the fundamental questions and hypotheses that lay at the root of our work.

We were aided in our deliberations on occasion by securing the advice of appropriate authorities, such as law officers of the Crown and other public servants, whom we invited to appear before the Board. We would like to thank those individuals for their contributions to our knowledge, although the canon of etiquette in the public service decrees

that they shall remain nameless.

We also received a substantial amount of correspondence and some petitions and memoranda from individual Canadians and groups of citizens, for which we would like to express our thanks.

The Board thus acquired a very large body of research material and other documentation which cannot be included in this report because of lack of space. We regret that such a large amount of original research of an interesting and important nature cannot be reproduced for the public by this Board. However, we would like to note for the benefit of scholars who may wish to make use of it at some point that all of the research data, as well as all of the documents, correspondence, files, and records of the Board, have been deposited in the Public Archives of Canada.

(more to follow)



Government
Publication



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